The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE OLD COUPLE.

They sat in the sun together,
Till the day was almost done,
And then, at its close, an angel
Stepped over the threshold stone.

He folded their hands together,
He touched their eyes his with balm,
And their last breath floated upward
Like the close of a solemn psalm.

Like a bridal pair they traversed
The unseen, mystical road,
That lead to the beautiful city,
Whose builder and maker is God.

Perhaps in that miracle country,
They will give her lost youth back,
And the flowers of vanished spring-time
Shall bloom in the spirit's track.

One draught of the living waters
Shall restore his manhood's prime,
And eternal years shall measure
The love that outlives time.

But the shapes they left behind—
The wrinkles and silver hair—
Made sacred to us by the kisses
The Angel imprinted there.

We'll hide away in the meadow,
When the sun is low in the west,
Where the sunbeams cannot find them,
Nor the wind disturb their rest.

But we'll let no tell-tale tombstone,
With its age and date arise
O'er the two who are old no longer—
In their father's house in the skies.

MEMOIRS OF ONE WHO WAS HANGED.

[From the French of J. Collin De Plancy.]

It has sometimes happened that when a man has been hanged he has, either through the carelessness or unskilfulness of the hangman, or some other unforeseen cause, escaped death. Some people may imagine that in such a case there is not so much disgrace in being hanged. Let them not indulge in this belief any longer, for I, who speak from my own personal experience, have found the situation a very unpleasant one.

Those whose fate has led them to the scaffold, and who have had the misfortune to be cut down too soon, have my sincere pity. There are many persons who, on such an occasion, would be very happy to be cut down before life was extinct, and they will think that I have very strange opinions. But I reason from experience. *Experto credere Roberto.* That is to say, I have been hanged, although my name is not Robert. You shall know why, and what was the result of it. As for those capricious minds who think it strange that I should write my history in my last will and testament, I would simply ask them where they expect me to write it. Do they imagine that one who has been hanged ought to write a book about it?

It is now twenty years since the event of which I write took place, but the stigma of having been hanged, which follows me in spite of myself, is none the less a bad recommendation among scrupulous people.

I was an honest grocer of Lausanne, my birthplace. I had a flourishing business, and every day added something to my fortune. It was my custom, in common with my brother grocers, to add mutton tallow to the salted butter, flour to the powdered sugar, sage leaves to the tea, cider to the cognac, water to the tobacco, sawdust to the ground pepper, and roasted beans to the coffee. These little auxiliaries were not noticed, from the fact that their consumption was more or less general.

I had a clerk, who was an excellent hand at that business, and he mixed the different articles so skillfully together that no one found any fault with my merchandise. Proud of his success, he wished to do better. He imagined that with jalap, flour, the juice of white prunes, and I do not know what other drug besides, but something less innocent perhaps, he could make the honey go further; but his composition produced an effect he certainly did not foresee. About a dozen of our customers who used that honey were taken ill, and some of them died. I was the first to suspect the truth. I placed a jar of pure honey in the shop, and carried the adulterated honey into my wife's room, for I was married. I gave as a reason that I could not sell any more of it, as it had an unpleasant taste. My wife was very economical, and not wishing to waste the honey, she determined to have it for her supper. Happily, she had no children, or she would have feasted them likewise. During the night she was taken so ill that I was obliged to send for a physician. He immediately recognized symptoms of poisoning. He asked her what she had eaten, and very naturally she answered that she had supped on some honey that I had taken out of the shop because my customers did not like it. The physician appeared struck by this circumstance, and giving some prescriptions, he retired, saying that he would return in an hour. I awoke my clerk to send him to the apothecary with the prescriptions, and when he learned what had passed he became pale and trembling. He went out immediately on my errand, but he did not return, and it was the apothecary himself who brought the medicine.

The incident increased my trouble. At the end of an hour the physician returned, bringing a nurse with him, and telling me that the patient must be kept quiet, he advised me to go into the shop. I there found two sheriffs from the city, who had come with two bailiffs to arrest me as a prisoner. What shall I tell you? They accused me of having poisoned four persons in the city, besides my wife—among them being the sister of the judge, who was a stern old Lutheran. They searched my shop, and from the many adulterated articles there they drew bad inferences against me. The disappearance of my clerk, who did not return, was taken as another proof of my guilt. In short I was condemned to be hanged, and the sentence was quickly carried into execution. By a privilege which is not rare, I had default of conformation of which I had never boasted, and you may call it fortunate or unfortunate as you choose. My throat was ossified, and the rope did not entirely stop respiration; and that evening, when they had delivered me to a young surgeon who had bought me, instead of a dead man he found on his table only an insensible man. Being alone, he gave me his best care, and on the following night he assisted me to escape, wishing me better luck.

You see that I hurry over this recital. The recollections that it awakens are not of such a nature that I care to dwell long upon. I was very grateful and full of joy at finding myself alive and free. With only twelve florins, which the young doctor had given me, I was not rich; but I was only thirty six years old. I reached the Rhine and obtained passage on a coal boat, in return for which I was to do some light work. I went to Holland, where every German is well received, and presenting myself to a grocer in Amsterdam, I obtained employment in his shop, where, by zeal and activity, I soon won his good opinion. He also adulterated his merchandise, but he was prudent and did not trust so delicate a business to a clerk, as I had done.

However, at the end of a year I had gained his confidence to such an extent that he proposed to initiate me into its mysteries. But I had so many reasons for regarding such a custom with horror that I honestly declined, at the same time showing deep repugnance to fraud of any kind. Wonderful to relate, probity, which is often neglected in this world, proved for me, as it always is, an element of success. And, by the way, let me assure you that this element is not yet worn out. My master, seeing that I was an honest man, said to me:

"Herman [this was the name I had assumed] I now appreciate you fully; we shall never part."

He confided the cash-box to my care, and at the end of his second year he made me marry his daughter. She was a very quiet girl, twenty-eight years of age, and endowed with all those qualities which distinguish the women of Holland. Her name was Trudje.

I was happy, when toward the end of the third year my patrons, who was now my father-in-law, and of whom I had become the partner, gave a dinner to his son, Captain Thomas Cromme, who had just returned to Batavia. I had never seen him. My wife could not retain her joy, for she deeply loved her brother. I was much surprised when, on being presented to Captain Cromme, I recognized the face of an old acquaintance. I concealed my emotion, but the sailor was more frank.

"Hallo! is that you, Pochinet?" he cried; for he had twice transacted business with me at Lausanne, and had even sold me some very bad tea."

I feigned astonishment. His father told him that my name was Herman, and that in me he beheld his brother-in-law. Thomas Cromme appeared to be convinced. But my voice troubled his mind, and my Swiss accent added to his perplexity, and it was with a very bad grace that he consented to admit that I was not Pochinet. This singular incident disturbed my tranquility. The captain remained a month at Amsterdam, and always regarded me with a suspicious air. He told his sister, who repeated it to me, that I resembled a grocer of Lausanne as nearly as one drop of water resembles another, and that he was surprised to find in Germany two persons so exactly formed after the same model. I had said that I was from Strausbourg, and that my parents were Swiss, which accounted for my Swiss accent. He asked questions which put me to the torture. At last I was relieved to learn that he had gone.

But it appeared that his suspicions had extended to his family, for they told me that he had returned to the Indies, when in reality he had gone to Lausanne. The investigation which, unknown to me, he had made at Strasbourg, had convinced him that I had told a falsehood, and he determined to know the exact truth.

Arriving at Lausanne, he learned that Pochinet had been hanged a few weeks previous to my first appearance in Holland. So clear a fact would have been sufficient to any other man; but Captain Cromme had the obstinacy of a true Hollander. He found that my first wife, whom they told me had died while I was in prison, had on the contrary recovered and was yet living, which of course made me guilty of the crime of bigamy. He visited me, and by dint of questioning, learned that my throat was ossified. This gave him a ray of light, and pursuing his investigation still further: he discovered the young surgeon who had saved me, and from him obtained a full confession.

He returned to the widow Pochinet, as she was called, and abruptly offered to restore her husband to her. The poor woman, who well knew that I had not intended to poison her, was nearly overcome. The captain on his part, began to feel the difficulties into which he had thrown himself. He thought of his sister, his father, his family. He remembered, also, that he was rendering a very unwelcome service to my first wife, for it would be necessary to inform her that I was married again. He could not bring himself to tell her this, so he contented himself by saying,

"Madame Pochinet, I am just starting for Amsterdam. If you wish to accompany me, I do not deceive you, I will show you your husband."

His proposition was accepted, and one day I, who suspected nothing of all this, beheld before me Captain Cromme, who said to me:

"Come here a moment, there is some one who wishes to speak to you."

These were his very words.

"But said I, in astonishment, "I thought you were in Batavia."

He did not answer, but conducted me to the Hotel des Armes de Nanson, which was a few steps from our house. We entered a room; and there I saw a woman, who throw herself on my neck. I was so surprised that I could not restrain an exclamation.

"Why, Rose! you are alive?

I did not then observe the movements of the captain, who hastened out. My wife and I had about a quarter of an hour for explanations, during which I had not ventured to tell her that, believing myself a widower, I had married again; when the captain returned. He was followed by four policemen, to whom he pointed me out, saying:

"There he is!" Then apostrophizing me, he said: "You might have murdered, pillaged, robbed; you might have given Batavia up to fire and blood, and I would have pardoned it all; but to have been hanged, that is too much. To think that my poor sister married a man who has been hanged; to think that I have drunk and eaten with him; that my father has had him for his son-in-law; that our house has been kept by him!"

He uttered these words in so loud a tone, and those who heard him repeated with such a air of horror the words, "a man that has been hanged," that I could not utter a single word in defence of my innocence.

"Take him away", said the captain.

The four men seized, and without any pity for Rose, who had fainted, they dragged me to prison.

I was tried more quickly than at Lausanne, and once more condemned to be hanged; this time for the crime of bigamy. I had no hope of escaping again, Cromme knew what had saved me the first time. I sadly made my adieu of life in my dungeon, when one night (it was the night preceding the day appointed for my execution) I heard my door open. A man presented himself before me; it was my brother-in-law.

"Come," said he "I have arranged everything. It will be reported that you have died in prison. I do not wish to have it said that my father's partner was hanged. My sister has died of grief."

"What! my wife dead?"

"Yesterday."

"And the other?

"Madame Pochinet, the poor Swiss woman? I have rendered her a bad service. In going to intercede for you with the judges, she caught cold and she died this morning."

"Alas!" cried I, "I have no wife."

"That will not prevent you from being hanged to-morrow, as a bigamist."

Then seeing that I wept, he went on:

Here are a thousand florins; go where you will. If you succeed in business, very well; but if you are unfortunate, write to me, for I do not wish to see my father's partner be a beggar. But come, cheer up, and drink this glass of gin. Under any other circumstances, we should drink together, for I have caused you much grief, but Captain Thomas Cromme cannot drink with a man who has been hanged."

I mechanically swallowed the gin, and followed him out. He conducted me to a boat which was to start at daybreak for Anvers, and having recommended me to the captain, bade me adieu. I wept during the whole voyage, and was unable to compose myself or fix my thoughts on anything. After reaching Anvers, I began to recover my spirits little by little. Wishing to be as far from Holland as possible, I went to Liege, where with my thousand florins, I opened a little shop of groceries. I was so honest and industrious that my business prospered. But although I procured the most positive proof of the decease of my two wives, I never married again, lest I should run the chance of being hanged a third time.

So, having neither wife, children nor near relative, I leave my wealth to be equally divided among the hospitals of Liege, Lausanne, and Amsterdam, on condition that these three cities shall furnish a glass of old wine to any poor fellow who is about to be hanged.

VARIETIES.

A WORCESTER (Mass.) paper speaks of a "fatal death" by shooting.

ONE flash of lightning killed thirty-two sheep during a recent thunder storm at Barnwell, S. C.

LUCCA collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, etc., have got into fashionable circles in this country before she has.

LONDON letter-carriers work eight hours a day, and, on an average, travel twenty miles during that time.

THE young ladies of the period must be given to dreamy speculations, they build such castles in the (h)air.—[Judy.

THE following notice may be seen on a blacksmith's shop in Essex: "No horses shod on Sunday except sickness and death."

THE art of saying appropriate words in a kindly way is one that never ceases to please, and is within the reach of the humblest. It is one of our greatest means for doing good.

A MISANTHROPIC editor of a Western paper announces: "The clock of our court house, emulating the example of some of our ladies, had a nice coat of paint on its face yesterday."

A PARTY of thieves made a raid on the bathing houses at Atlantic City, a few days ago, and reaped a rich harvest of watches and spare cash from the clothes of the bathers.

A MAN who speaks five languages fluently is head waiter at one of the fashionable watering place hotels. Of course he is invaluable, as he can transform a dish of potatoes into five different delicacies.

IN a court a man who was called upon to appear as a witness could not be found On the Judge asking where he was, an elderly gentleman rose up and, with much emphasis, said: "Your Honor, he's gone." "Gone, gone!" said the Judge, "where is he gone?" "That I cannot inform you," replied the communicative gentleman, "but he's dead." This is considered the most guarded answer on record.

A NEWPORT correspondent states that the principal turnouts upon the avenues of that city are elegant phaetons, driven by ladies. Four-in hands, so common last season, are numbered with the things that were, and seemingly have given place to those clumsy-looking English dog-carts, which are so common at this as well as other watering places, and of which two or three are driven in this city. French laudaus and open barouches are also very noticeable and quite popular, as they roll by with their elegant and stylish spans of horses.

ONLY A PASSING THOUGHT.

'Twas only a passing thought my friend,
Only a passing thought,
That came o'er my mind like a ray of the sun,
In the ripple of waters caught;
As it seemed to me, as I say to thee,
That sorrow, and blame, and sin,
Might disappear from our happy sphere,
If we knew but to begin—
If we knew but how to profit
By wisdom dearly bought;
'Twas only a passing thought my friend,
Only a passing thought.

Why should the nations fight, my friend,
Why should not warfare cease?
And all the world would repose
In innocence and peace.
It seems to me, as I say to thee,
The weak may yet be strong;
There needs but the breath of love and faith
To right the weary wrong—
To right the weary wrong, my friend,
Throughout the world mistaught;
'Twas only a passing thought, my friend.
Only a passing thought.

But though only a passing thought my friend,
You know as well as I
That thoughts have a fashion to grow to deeds
Under the ripening sky.
So pass it on; let it walk or run,
Or fly on the wings of the wind,
Or, better still, on the wings of the Press,
For the service of mankind;
For the service of mankind my friend,
That needs but to be taught;
'Twas only a passing thought, my friend,
Only a passing thought.

THE FASHIONS.

[Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

MATERIALS WORN AT THE PRESENT TIME.

At the present time soft and dainty cambrics, lawns, organdies, Swiss muslins, and tarletans are displayed, in every variety and style of costume at the various fashionable resorts.

Striped and plain foulards, which are very popular in England, make exceedingly charming toilettes. A costume of the tea rose foulard has the long skirt trimmed with black tulle puffing and plaitings of rose-colored silk; the tunic, which is veiled with black tulle, is trimmed with one wide puff, which is edged upon both sides with a plaiting of silk. The sleeves and bodice are trimmed to correspond.

NOTHING NEW IN WOOLEN GOODS is exhibited. Merrimacs and cassimeres are shown as this season's importations; but, as these materials always present about the same appearance, the importation one season appears about the same as those of another. The prevailing colors are dark bronzes, maroons, plum and sage greens. The prices vary from 90 cents to $2 a yard, although $1 a yard will purchase a dress of good quality.

INFANTS' CLOTHING

Infants' wardrobes show many beautiful garments. The plain slips are made of the finest and most exquisite muslin, while those which are embroidered show very simple and very elaborate patterns; they vary in price according to the amount of embroidery, from three to ten dollars; very elegant robes, which sell from twelve to seventy five and a hundred dollars, have the waist and skirt formed of a single piece—the back breadths being full, and the front breadth slightly gored and belted; a sash with long ends confines them at the waist.

FINE NEEDLE WORK EMBROIDERY

is preferred to Valenciennes lace and applique embroidery. It is considered more substantial, and the laundry work is sooner done, and at less cost. Consequently, slips, robes, petticoats, skirts, and cloaks are all more or less ornamented with fine embroidery. Many handsome christening robes, however, show an elaborate trimming of a Valenciennes lace and applique embroidery.

FINE WHITE CASHMERE AND MERINO are the favorite materials for mantles. The latest pattern shows two large round capes, the under one being more than a yard in length. These are generally lined throughout with white silk, although rose color, or pale blue, is sometimes seen; the embroidery is always elaborate.

THE BABY BASKET

presents no novelties; it is lined either with pink or blue silk, or with bright colored cambric, which is covered with embroidered Swiss muslin, trimmed with lace; it is furnished with all the necessary toilet articles—a tiny comb and hair brush, a pin cushion, soap, powder and puff box. The prices show a wide range; ten or fifteen dollars buys quite a pretty basket; but, for the silk lined and elaborately embroidered baskets, sixty and seventy dollars are asked.

Illumination in Theatres.

Illumination by means of footlights has long been a subject of grievance to the patrons of the stage, and it is with satisfaction that we notice recent improvements in this respect. The effects produced upon the features by variation in the direction of illumination is illustrated by Mr. J. E. Dove as follows: Let any one stand before a mirror and elevate a lamp, as the only light by which the face is to be seen, to various levels before it. He will at once perceive that when the shadows fall downwards a classical elegance and even beauty of effect will be shed over the most rugged countenance. In illumination from below, on the contrary, an unnatural glare is cast over the features, the shadows are all inverted, and the cavernous interior of the nostril, which Nature discreetly casts into the shade, is disclosed with unmerciful and by no means beautiful distinctness.

The proper method of illumination, Mr. Dove thinks, consists in the entire removal of the foot lights and the substitution of a central congeries of lights in the very body of the house, and almost in the place usually occupied by the chandelier, with a reflector sufficiently large to turn the whole flood of lights upon the stage at an angle of about forty-five degrees. This, with a second congeries, and reflectors placed a little within the scenery, should give the most satisfactory and agreeable results.—[Scribner's Monthly.

AMONG the coquettish indoor jackets introduced this season is one of black silk, very richly trimmed with light blue faille. This jacket is fitted to the waist, and has small coat lapels behind, while in front and at the sides it is edged with black silk loops of graduated length, piped around with blue. The bodice has a collar and reverse of blue faille; there are no sleeves, but only eppaulettes of the same color.

CLASPING HANDS

DEMOCRATS, LIBERALS, GERMANS.

Greeley, Brown and Buckalew.

Reconciliation and Peace.

THE CONVENTION TUESDAY

The Ticket Nominated.

A Telling Speech by Dr. James King—No More Bitterness Between Sections—Grant as a Blunderer—Old White Hat as a Doctor—"Close the Bloody Chasm"—"Let Us Have Peace" in Reality.

Pursuant to adjournment the Democratic County Convention reassembled in the room of the Quarter Sessions at the Court House yesterday morning, and was called to order shortly after ten o'clock by the Chairman, W. D. Moore, Esq.

One of the Secretaries, Mr. Geo. H. Kuhn, commenced calling the roll when Mr. Sawger moved that it be dispensed with. Alderman Strain moved as an amendment that the roll be called. He said that there were a number of districts represented to-day that were not represented when the Convention first assembled, and he thought they should have an opportunity of handing in their credentials.

After some little discussion the amendment was adopted and the reading of the roll was proceeded with as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—John A. Elder, Michael Karney.
Second ward—John Mellon, H. J. Freyvogle.
Third ward—T. J. Jack, J. A. Strain.
Fourth ward—John McShane, Charles Anderson.
Fifth ward—W. C. Rafferty, T. S. O'Neil.
Sixth ward—Wm. Griffin, Thomas McGrath.
Seventh ward—Wm. A. McLaughlin, Patrick Fox.
Eighth ward—John Coyle, George H. Kuhn.
Ninth ward—P. Gelsdimer, J. A. Bell.
Tenth ward—[illegible], John Grant.
Eleventh ward—John S. Page, Amos Lacelin.
Twelfth ward—1st precinct—Robert Liddell, Jacob Foreman. Second precinct—Andrew Ryle, Jas. Nerson.
Thirteenth ward—1st precinct—J. E. Foster, F. Berger. Second precinct—Jas. E. O'Neill, D. O Donovan.
Fourteenth ward—W. H. Mechling, A. Fitzpatrick.
Fifteenth ward—J. C. O'Donnell, Chas. Hilger.
Sixteenth ward—1st precinct—J. Kegan, J. C. Epping; 2nd precinct—L. Schaffenbraud, James Streicker.
Seventeenth ward—Wm. Reardon, T. R. Sill.
Eighteenth ward—N. P. Sawyer, Thomas Donnelly.
Nineteenth ward—J. C. Taylor, Thomas Edwards.
Twentieth ward—T. J. Keenan, J. B. Guthrie.
Twenty-first ward—1st precinct—P. Ferse, W. H. Stewart; 2nd precinct—Samuel Lusk, William Davis.
Twenty-second ward—C. Magee, J. K. Kerr.
Twenty-third ward—Jas. R. Cunningham, W. Alexander.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—T. B. Swearingen, G. W. Boggs.
Second ward—W. T. Farley, Jos. O'Neil.
Third ward, 1st precinct—P. F. McNally, Jacob Stuckrath. Second precinct—V. Stork, Wm. Mojter.
Fourth Ward, 1st Precinct—W. H. Reel, W. D. Moore. Second precinct—Jno. Gordon.
Fifth ward—E. F. Collins, Jno. Dunwoody.
Sixth ward—Geo. Mohnerell.
Seventh ward—Geo. Cretzel, Jos. Loftus.
Eighth ward—D. W. Boss, Wm. Reed.
Ninth ward—P. J. Haggerty, Wm. Tosh.

BOROUGHS.

Elizabeth—Jas. Donaldson, Jacob Friend.
Sewickley—S. M'Kelvy, F. M. Hutchinson.
Birmingham, 1st precinct—F. A. Zeifel, B. Voelker.
Birmingham, 2d precinct—D. Berg, M. Laughlin
East Birmingham, 1st precinct—J. C. Heisel, W. I. Magimn.
East Birmingham, 2d precinct—D. Ihmsen, Chris. Feld.
West Pittsburgh—P. Foley, A. W. Foster, Jr.
Braddocks—Alex. Long, Chris. Sewalt.
Carmsley—Jno. A. Snyder, Hugh Lafferty.
Turtentum—B. F. Boomfield, C. Sewers.
Temperanceville—Jas. M'Bride, F. Fitzgerald.
Re leview—N. W. Snaffer.
Union—Jno. K nneily, Jos. Rogers.
Mt. Washington—D. Bezhover, Wm. Engle.
Sharpsburg—Jno. Harr, F. A. Klein.
M'Keesport—Wm. Hartman, Jas. F. Ryan.
South Pittsburgh—J. S. Murray, J. Riley.
West Elizabeth Thos. White, W. R. Lewis.
Millvale—J. Davis, Hugh Coll.
Etna—L. Winchell, E. Fleuenlamb.
Allentown—Jos. Scheil, Thos. George.
Verona—M. M'Clinton, W. P. Bedell.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck, 1st precinct—J. L. Williams, J. P. Barry.
Kilbuck, 2nd precinct—Jno. Kearns, Jno. Kelsh.
Allentown—J. F. Bates.
Leet—Wm. M'Cormack, Jos. H. Davis.
Plum—John D. Conner, J. W. C. Boyle.
Elizabeth, 1st precinct—A. M'Shiney, J. Power.
Elizabeth, 2nd precinct—David Boyd.
M'Candless—Andrew Menold, M. M'Cauley.
North Fayette—J. W. Gundy, J. N. Ewing.
Shaler, 2nd precinct—J. C. Bryant, Geo. Bowman.
Finley—Jacob P. Donaldson, Wm. McBride.
Reserve—Jacob Hice, Jacob Forcester.
Lincoln—E. E. Gumbert, Moses Calhoun.
Mifflin—J. T. Patterson, Andrew Large.
Robinson, 2nd precinct—S. Ewing, J. H. Burrough.
Moon—P. H. Stevenson, J. Lashell.
Baldwin, 2nd precinct—S. Cooley, J. Lippold.
Ross, 2nd precinct—Jos. Mayor, J. P. Rogers.
Upper St. Clair—W. Douglass, W. M'Millin.
Neville—Robert Phillips, Adam Krew.
Wilkins—Danl. Werts, Hugh Turner
North Versailles—A. G. Miller, G. W. Harrison.
South Versailles, 1st precinct—T. Reynolds, G. W. Hughey.
Jefferson—J. N. Snee, R. Blackburn.
Chartiers—W. Bryant, B. C. Sawyer.
Snowden—Jno. Phillips.
Crane—John McMullin, S. Graham.
West Deer—C. Tyson, J. R. Hunter.
Indiana, 1st precinct—Jacob A. Hart, Thomas Brown. Second precinct—Thos. Hullings, John Cable.
Lower St. Clair—John Conrad, Geo. Goldbach.
South Fayette—Wm. Nichols, Jos McGowan.
Crescent—John Shroader, —— Porter, Jr.
McClure—W. F. Richardson, W. H. Bown.
Union—L. S. McMunn, George Connell.
Scott, 1st precinct—T. F. McCabe, H. Roseburg. Second precinct—Barnes Ford, R. S. Williams.
Harrison—J. A. Williams, C. Sphler.
Stowe—R. B. Guthrie, Wm. May.
North End—Wm. J. McKeever, Wm. B. Carr.

THE REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The Chairman stated that the first business in order would be the hearing of the report of the committee appointed by the Convention to confer with the Liberal Republican and German Reform Committees. If the Convention was ready, the report would be read.

On motion it was decided that Major T. B. Swearingen read said report, which he did as follows:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 19, 1872.

The Committee of Conference appointed by the Democratic Convention, respectfully report, that they have met from time to time with the Committees appointed by the German Reform party and the Liberal Republican party, and after repeated and careful comparison of views unanimously agreed:

First. That the offices to be filled at the coming October election should be assigned to the respective parties as follows:

Twenty-second and Twenty third Congressional Districts, one member in the Third District, Legislative, two delegates to Constitutional Convention, to the Liberal Republican party.

Two members in the Third Legislative District, one delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Recorder and Commissioner, to the German Reform party.

Two Legislative Districts (city), two members in the Third District, three members to Constitutional Convention, Sheriff, Clerk of Courts, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Register and Director of the Poor to the Democratic party.

Second. That the German Reform and Liberal Republican Committees should name their candidates to be approved by the Democratic Convention, and that the nomination of candidates to fill the offices assigned to the Democratic party should be referred to this Convention.

In accordance with the foregoing action the following candidates have been named for the respective offices to us and are by us now reported to you, with the recommendation that they be ratified by the Convention, to wit:

For Congress, Twenty-second District, Dr. Jas. King; Twenty-third District to be selected by the conferees of the counties composing the district; Third Legislative District, R. F. Logan; for Constitutional Convention, Col. Levi Bird Duff, Wm. L. Chalfant, Esq. Nominated by the Liberal Republican party.

For Third Legislative District, R. C. Oehmler, J. H. Sorg.

For Constitutional Convention, C. F. Bauer.

For Recorder, August Beckert.

For Commissioner, J. A. Ross. Nominated by the German Reform Party.

It was further resolved as preliminary to these nominations, and as a condition precedent "that no person should be placed upon the ticket who does not support Greeley, Brown, and the entire State ticket, as well as the ticket nominated through the Conference Committees and the Democratic County Convention on the 20th inst.; in view of which your Committees conclude this report by recommending the ratification of the following resolution adopted by the Conference at the close of of its labors on the 19th inst., to wit:

Resolved, That the several Committees, on behalf of their respective constituencies, have to be selected by the Democratic Convention, confiding in the Committees who have prescuted the nominees, and in the Convention that the candidates will be faithful to our National, State and County tickets.

All of which is respectively submitted.

W. D. Moore, Chairman; R. B. Guthrie, H. A. Freyvogle, J. H. Stewart, Thos J. Keenan, John H. Bailey, J. P. Heisel, S. Brent Swearingen, Daniel Berg, F. N. Hutchinson.

The undersigned, representing the Committees of the Republican (Liberal) and German Reform parties, heartily concur in the foregoing report:

C. F. Bauer, Chairman; C. Schlegel, J. Livingstone, G. Ede, John A. Ross, N. Raiber, L. Hahn, D. Braun, W. Klein, and G. C. Hess, Secretary, German Reform Committee.

S. A. McClung, Chairman; Dr. Jas. King, John Campbell, Jr., Thos. W. Heatley, P. S. Shaffer, Dr. J. S. Thorn, W. E. Austin, B. F. Brown, Thos. M. Marshall, J. F. Bennett.

On motion of Mr. Alexander the report was accepted.

SUPPORTING GREELEY AND BUCKALEW.

Alderman Strain desired some information. He wished to know if all those named by the Liberal Republicans and German Reformers were in favor of Greeley, Brown and Buckalew. He did not wish to see the Convention re-enact a farce of several years ago, by nominating a man who a few days after sold himself back to the Radicals and a short time after was rewarded with a nomination and election. In conclusion the Alderman made a motion that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon Mr. Beckert and give him an opportunity of stating how he stood on the question.

Jno. H. Bailey, Esq., although not a member of the Convention, was a member of the Conference Committee and if the Convention would allow him he desired to make a few remarks. His request was granted. He said as to the proposition the Committee was appointed to meet the Committee of Liberal Republicans and German Reformers, not as Democrats, but as members of the parties they represent. We met in good faith and we did not ask for the candidates named to be Democrats, but only to name those whom they could assure us sympathized with the cause. No further pledge should be asked and the members of the Convention should receive the report in the same good faith in which it was submitted.

Ald. Strain thought that every nominee should pledge himself to support the whole ticket.

Mr. Bailey said he had assurances that they would do it.

Ald. Strain replied that Mr. Bailey's word was enough for him, he would ask no more and desired to withdraw his motion. He was prepared to act in accordance with the voice and bidding of the Convention. Motion withdrawn.

The report was then adopted unanimously.

THE NOMINATIONS OF THE BLANKS ON THE TICKET.

On motion the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates accorded to the Democrats to fill and that the voting be by *viva voce*. Adopted.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination for Sheriff: R. H. Patterson, W. C. Dilkes, Henry Large and Wm Gormley were named. Mr. Keenan raised the point of order that Mr. Greeley was not a Democrat, and consequently his name could not be presented.

The point was sustained and Mr. Gormley's name was accordingly stricken from the list of candidates for nomination.

Mr. Keenan said that he had been authorized to withdraw the name of Mr.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1872.

SIXTY-THREE Republicans at Franklin, Pa., have enrolled their names to a call for a GREELEY and BROWN Club.

EVERYWHERE the Democrats and Liberal Republicans have clasped hands, and are animated with a common purpose to rescue the country from rings and military rule.

WHY don't the *Commercial* publish Mr. BUCKALEW's letter contradicting a statement made by that journal, the columns of which were tendered to that gentleman? When the contradiction did come it was refused admission. This is what is called fair-play in Republican politics.

THERE seems no longer to be any doubt that MERRIMON, Democrat, was legally and fairly elected Governor of North Carolina. Evidences of fraud on the part of the GRANT-ites are accumulating daily—enough already has been unearthed to make MERRIMON's majority t least two thousand.

THE Hon. DAVID DAVIS, Judge of the Supreme Court, who has been so extensively quoted by the GRANT press as a supporter ot their candidate, authorizes his friend, JESSE W. FELL, Esq., to say that he intends to vote for HORACE GREELEY, and that he has never, since the latter's nomination at Cincinnati, had any other intention.

As a fair sample of tall Radical lying commend us to the following from the speech of ex-Vice President HAMLIN at Bangor, Maine:

We don't want your CHARLES SUMMERS nor your CARL SCHURZES, and we don't want BANKS—poor, miserable fellow, let him go.

Any school boy ten years of age would deserve a thrashing for making such remarks.

IT is now proposed in Radical quarters to let the due bill candidate HARTRANFT, take care of himself and unite a solid vote on Congressmen at large and other minor candidates on the ticket, so as to break the force of the inevitable shock when the vessel runs on the rocks next October. CAMERON, it is said, will agree to this, provided, the legislature is especially taken care of, so as his return to the U. S. Senate will be assured.

INFORMATION comes from Washington, D. C. to the effect that a large number of negro laborers have left that city for Pennsylvania, where they are to receive two dollars and fifty cents per-day—one dollar more than is paid them in Washington. CAMERON is the man who it is said furnishes the transportation, work and money, and of course it is the intention to vote them for HARTRANFT. Let the various Democratic authorities spot the rascals.

A FEW days ago the N. Y. *Tribune* published a list of papers in the various States that support GREELEY and BROWN. If we are to judge other localities by its list of western Pennsylvania journals it must be sadly deficient, and instead of there being but five hundred and forty papers, there must be nearer one thousand for Uncle HORACE. Among those in western Pennsylvania omitted by the *Tribune* are the following:

Kittanning Sentinel,	Sharon Times,
Washington Review and Examiner,	Indiana Democrat,
Erie Observer,	Greensburg Argus,
Warren Ledger,	Venango Spectator,
Butler Herald,	Cambria Freeman,
Waynesburg Messenger,	Mercer Press,
Hollidaysburg Standard,	Greensburg Republican and Democrat,
Brookville Jeffersonian,	Genius of Liberty,
Clearfield Republican.	Altoona Sun.

THE New York *Post* (GRANT) is exceedingly anxious that the Louisville convention place a Presidential ticket in the field, but it unwittingly says "OF COURSE *the Louisville Convention does not* EXPECT TO ELECT A *President.*" Just so—GRANT, his organs, his officeholders and all his relations are working like beavers to make this movement a success, feeling it in their bones that without some side show is arranged to draw Democratic votes from GREELEY that GRANT is sure to be badly beaten. There may be some few Democrats led blindfolded into this movement, and there can be no doubt that some of the more prominent ones will be well paid for their services by GRANT, and his friends. The Louisville movement means to help the corrupt GRANT and as such we hope that Democrats will have nothing whatever to do with it.

THE *Commercial Printing Company* is winning a reputation abroad as well as at home, for it misrepresentation and "sticking to it" proclivities. One day's mail brings to us the following: The first from the Chicago *Tribune*, the other from the Boston *Post*:

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* has advices from a gentleman dead these many years. It says:

Governor Seymour, of Connecticut whose Democracy has long been beyond the possibility of question, names a dozen of his personal and political friends to sustain the statement that the Greeley campaign in that State must fail, and that adhesion to it is the worst blow the party can receive.

John G. Saxe is highly indignant at the sight which the Liberals and Democrats of Vermont offered him in refusing to nominate him for the Governorship of that State. —[Pittsburgh, (Pa.) *Commercial.*] As Mr. Saxe is a citizen of New York, he, could not expect to be a candidate for the office of Governor of Vermont.

PERSONALITY AND RADICALISM.

The managers of Radicalism, or GRANT-ism—for it has come to that, have shown their weakness or malevolence by forcing the campaign so persistently upon personal grounds. The Convention at Cincinnati presented statesmanlike principles as the basis upon which the attempt to restore the Union was to be made. The Baltimore Convention re-affirmed them; and unanimously accepted the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention as their standard bearers. This was precisely what the Radical leaders did not want. They earnestly desired that the Democratic Convention should nominate a life long Democrat. We desired this; many Democrats also desired this; but upon mature consideration it was determined, with remarkable unanimity and good feeling, that true principles had been promulgated in the Cincinnati platform; and that the success of the proposed reform would be promoted by a square and fair union of the liberal men among the Republicans with the Democrats. The Radical politicians while ridiculing Mr. GREELEY on merely personal grounds, as to his peculiar habits and manners, being wise in their generation, were sorely afraid of the very thing that occurred, namely, the hearty union of those political elements which proclaim to the world a *new union of the country*, and the complete downfall of Radicalism; of the personal rule, centralization, carpet-bagism, public robbery, and general political demoralization.

The Radicals in power—including General GRANT, are now probably less surprised and less elated than are thousands of Democrats, who could scarcely have foreseen how gloriously the public heart would respond to the call which has been made upon it through these two great conventions. It is a curious circumstance that the Democratic party of the United States, representing at least twenty millions of our population, politically, should be found united in an effort to place HORACE GREELEY in the Presidential chair. There must be not merely a cause, but a very powerful controlling reason for this. If we do not find it in the personal magnetism of the man, we must look for it in the principles he is to represent, and the measures he is to aid in carrying it out. If we find, also; that the man, impressed with the dignity of the occasion rises to it, and places himself conspicuously before the people for their free criticism, and sustains himself handsomely, we accept this also as an omen of good to the cause of right. No party is immaculate, nor is any individual; but as the Radicals, claiming to have "all the decency" on their side, persist in presenting prominently the personality of our candidate, we think now that we have nothing to lose and much to gain by a comparison of GREELEY with GRANT, whether personally or politically.

The popular sentiment had not settled upon any particular individual as the candidate who should lead in the political battle which was approaching. It looked chiefly to principles and measures that would reform what is evil in the present Administration, and hold fast to whatever is good; no man or set of men are wholly evil, or wholly good. It is not in human nature to be either; but when the prevailing action and general tendency of a political party has become obviously inimical to the general good, it is reasonable and natural to expect exactly such a popular movement as is now going on. Call it providential or otherwise that Mr. GREELEY has been chosen as the man who is to be at the head of national affairs, he has certainly thrown himself heart and soul into the fight, determined to battle for the general welfare. If GREELEY is now wrong, the great bulk of the masses of our people who feel the presence of the present Radical incubus are in the wrong. So the Radical minority, will consider them; like the one juryman who said he had met eleven of the most obstinate individuals he had ever heard of.

The masses of our people have sense enough to perceive that on the score of personal fitness the Radical capital is very small; that GRANT is more vulnerable than GREELEY; but if GRANT were ever so good, personally, which he is not, he could do no good to the people, because he is surrounded by political knaves, and it is absolutely impossible, for him, if he were so inclined, to relieve them. He can't do it.

The Radical administration has had its day. It has done some good, and much evil. Seven years it has promised peace, at a fearful annual expenditure of the people's money yet at this very moment it is adding bitterness to the strife. It is deliberately trying to do it. GRANT, and his immediate friends, even his Cabinet officers, are doing it; and dashing out their political brains against real reconciliation, which will certainly be triumphant.

THAT was a cruel sell practiced upon GEO. V. LAWRENCE by the N. Y. *Day Book*. It will be remembered that that paper vigorously opposed Mr. GREELEY and was in favor of the Louisville Convention, so GEORGE subscribed for several thousand campaign copies which he ordered to be sent to Democrats throughout the Twenty-fourth Congressional district. The *Day Book* has since come out for "Old Horros" and GEORGE is going around crying. He wants the papers stopped and his money returned.

FOOLING PEOPLE.

One Mr. CARRINGTON an admirer of the horse, and an enthusiast about riding, has been writing in *Appleton's Journal*, to induce ladies to discard the side-saddle, and to ride astride, henceforth. He almost persuaded some of them to ride in this fashion, and one afternoon last week it was given out by printed notice that "five young ladies," all daring and defiant as Miss ANTHONY herself, would assemble at the Central Park gate, New York, mounted after the safe and comfortable style of male equestrians. *Nineteen* newspaper reporters repaired to the designated Park gate. To them, after an hour, came other reporters, then some vulgar boys, then some bad old bachelors, then some of the canaille, and then some of the elite, of New York—until the reporters, and the men, women, children, dogs and monkeys, made up a crowd of more than a thousand. Everybody that could spare the time was there *ex*-cept the ladies who were to ride astride. But not one of them put in an appearance. And the curious crowd with curses disperses. And Mr. CARRINGTON must try again.

This story reminded us of a joke perpetrated some twenty or twenty-five years ago, here in sober Pittsburgh, by which an immense number of people were neatly "sold." A notice something like this was posted one night in every part of the city:

NOTICE.

"On To-morrow, Saturday, March 20, at 3 o'clock.

MONSIEUR ANSER,

the owner of a very complete flying machine, will start from the Hand Street Bridge and fly up the river. Mons. A. has faith in his wings, having frequently tested them before, and those who wish to see the experiment, should be on hand promptly at the hour."

The crowd that assembled was immense and full of expectation. They crowded the wharves—they made one continuous line, three deep, across the bridge, they swarmed on the boats, and in short the whole town, it seemed, had turned out to see Monsieur ANSER's performance. The hour arrived, but no one could see the approach of Monsieur ANSER and his "machine." Some folks growled a little, some snickered a little, but all were becoming anxious to "fold up their tents and silently steal away." But punctually at 2 o'clock a man, bearing a basket, hastily walked to about midway of the bridge, and opening his basket, liberated—*a fine strong winged goose.* Before those near him had time to comprehend the joke, the custodian of Monsieur ANSER and the director of the show, had mingled with the crowd, and could not be distinguished, for he had thrown his basket after the goose!

It was a very remarkable fact about this "sell," that although there were thousands of the people assembled there, you could not find one, for months afterwards who had seen Mons. ANSER fly. Of course the present writer was not there—"not by no means"—and these notes of the affair were obtained from a spectator some years after, who, in an unguarded moment, confessed that he had seen the performance. But to this day it is hard to find one of that vast and confiding crowd, who will confess that he formed a part of it.

THE GRANT SIDE-SHOW.

The Administration at Washington has of course taken the Kentucky humbug, BLANTON DUNCAN, under the wing of its patronage. Mr. J. M. EDMUNDS, Post master of the Senate and Commissioner of Public lands has issued the following *Circular* which he mails to prominent Radicals:

WASHINGTON, July 30.

DEAR SIR: Please send the inclosed circular to active Democrats in your district who do not support GREELEY and will co-operate in the Louisville Convention. Send me a list of such men in each county immediately.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Secretary.

It is possible a convention may be gathered at Louisville, but it will consist of GRANT men in disguise. It will cost the Radicals a pretty good pile of greenbacks, and not amount to anything after all.

We don't know whether BLANTON is one of the GRANT and DENT family or not.

GO TO WORK AT ONCE.

We earnestly urge upon our Democratic County Committee and the various sub-committees, to imitate our adversaries and proceed with promptness to the work of organization in the Wards, Boroughs and Townships. Victory is to be won by organization, not by brass bands and loud talk. Make out a list of voters in and throughout the county; appoint your vigilance committees, who should lose no time in devoting themselves to the work. Great interest is felt throughout the State in relation to Allegheny, and great promises have gone forth that her reputation as the banner county for Republican majorities shall be maintained in October and November. This must not be permitted. Let each man feel he has a share in the work, and that he will faithfully perform his part, and Allegheny county can be redeemed.

WORD comes from Easton, Pa., which throws the operations of TWEED in the shade. It is stated that a fund of *five millions of dollars* has been put to the service of the administration to elect the Ring ticket. The particulars are furnished in another column.

THE SOLDIERS.

Believing, as we most certainly do, that a large majority of the soldiers in the Union Armies were Democrats, sympathy with our fellow partisans, if nothing else, would forbid us from depreciating their gallant services or withholding from them fair rewards.

But still, we think that the soldiers are committing a grave error when they allow themselves to be used as the catspaws of Radicalism—and we are mortified to see them openly used to manufacture clap-trap for GRANT and HARTRANFT, because, for want of something else to do, those gentleman resorted to the army, during the late civil war.

And is it modest or politic for one class of citizens, however deserving, to claim for themselves a monopoly of public honors and emoluments, on the ground of having rendered military services, and on that ground alone? There can be no question that all the rest of the people will object, sooner or later, in a very decided manner, to being ruled out of official preferments to make room for some whose soldiership might be called in question, while their honesty and capacity to fill civil offices would be utterly denied.

For there are soldiers and there are soldiers. And if GRANT is to be supported for the reason that he has been a good and successful military leader, and a persistent fighter, surely HARTRANFT cannot claim promotion on these grounds, for he certainly was never a competent leader, and he is said not to have seized *every* opportunity offered him for fighting. But still he is to be supported solely on the ground, all other grounds having slipped away, of his military achievements. It is denied by his friends that he was taken up by the CAMERON ring,—but we are told by General LILLY, (himself a Radical soldier) that "the soldiers did it—they constructed the Convention."

And now, in their desperation, the Radicals have thrown all their usual weapons away, and are to depend in this contest, solely on appeals to the soldiers. They are to have a grand Convention of *soldiers* here next month, because they fear that they cannot get up a respectable mass meeting *of citizens.*

Of course, as we before intimated, we are aware, and we are glad for the sake of the soldiers that it is so; that the soldiers will not all support GRANT and HARTRANFT, albeit these two soldiers stand on a very different footing. GRANT's laurels were merely won in the field—while HARTRANFT's glories were gathered in the civil service, and most of them—such as they are—when EVANS gathered his.

But will the people long permit the "soldiers" to fill 'all the offices in the country,' without reference to their honesty and fitness? Although WASHINGTON and HAMILTON were at the head of the old order ot Cincinnatus, formed of the officers of the revolutions the supposed attempt to make it a political machine, raised a storm that partially swept the order away. And it will be so again, if the Grand Army of the Republic shall undertake (as it now seems disposed to do), the whole business of parceling out all the civil offices in the country.

Thank Heaven! however scandalously the objects of this "Grand Army" affair may be perverted, there is no danger that they will try to choose Presidents for us as the prætorian guards used to choose Roman Emperors. *That* catastrophe can never happen. But still it is most humiliating to see brave men beguiled into the support of *such* soldiers as HARTRANFT and JAMES NEGLEY, merely and only because they claim to have been in the war. We are positively certain that many good and patriotic soldiers who would never think of voting for HARTRANFT and NEGLEY *if they had not been in the army*, will support them, although, as honorable men, they must despise them both.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS.

The Last Radical Forgery—Mr. Greeley Denies the Authenticity of the Boston "Traveller's" Despatch.

As we suspected and intimated yesterday, the Boston *Traveller's* tale of a letter from Mr. GREELEY to an imaginary Washington judge, is a clumsy and stupid forgery. In answer to an inquiry, Mr. WHITELAW REID received the following despatch yesterday from Mr. GREELEY:

PORTLAND, Me., August 14, 1872.

Whitelaw Reid:

I have written none but private letters, and written to no person that we shall carry but two New England States, as I know better.

HORACE GREELEY.

As soon as the *Commercial* discovered the letter was a forgery it published it.

A WHOLESOME dread has seized the Republican press in relation to the future course of their by-gone champion, THOMAS M. MARSHALL. He it was who was called upon whenever the Republican party found itself in a straight in Allegheny county, or indeed Western Pennsylvania. He was the acknowledged leader. He has been waited upon by committees and individuals, to forbear, but neither promises nor importunities will change his course nor subdue his stubborn will. So large a portion of the respectable Republicans are found with him, that threats have not been resorted to. Mum is the word in regard to the great defection now in progress, in the office holding portion of the GRANT party. A few days and we may have a development of political affairs in this region which will be anything but comfortable to the Radial fossils.

DRUNK OR SOBER.

The GRANT papers all over the country have given currency to the allegation that Gov. BROWN of Missouri, our candidate for the Vice Presidency, was *drunk* on the occasion of his recent visit to Connecticut. Although this foul charge has been satisfactorily refuted, the *Slaves of the Ring* have not noticed the contradiction; and we are left to presume that they have determined to stick to the slander they have propagated, and further, that the editors of the Radical press here urge drunkenness as a total disqualification for office.

Mr. GREELEY is admitted to be a strictly temperate man, and it has been proved that Gov. BROWN is so likewise. How is it with GRANT? We have the most indubitable evidence that he was the victim of intemperance during TAYLOR's campaign in Mexico. It is notorious that he was obliged to resign his Captaincy in the army for that reason. That his bad habits forbade his earning a subsistence for himself, and threw him upon his father for a living. That his army was almost annihilated at Pittsburgh Landing because he was drunk, and was only saved by BUELL's arrival with a strong re-inforcement; President JOHNSON charged him with being drunk when he agreed to stick in STANTON's place, and charitably supposed he had for that reason forgotten his promise. That he drinks—that he is what is called a hard drinker, is notorious to every man who knows him intimately.

This is a species of political warfare that we do not favor; but as some of our neighbors seem disposed to indulge in it, we propose to convince them that they had as well call off their dogs.

COTTON TRADE.

Since it has been proven that GRANT gave permits for illicit trade in cotton during the war, in the profits of which his father shared, and for interfering with which the Jews were denounced as a class, and driven from the lines; there has been an effort to implicate others in like conduct. The latest case is Senator DOOLITTLE who is charged with having been willing to accept one-fourth of the profits of a sale of 50,000 bales in a legitimate traffic. He denies the whole transaction, but that goes for very little. Let him confess he dealt in cotton, GRANT wont quarrel with him on that account, nor BEN BUTLER either.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS.

A State Democratic and Liberal Organization to be Formed.

The following circular has been issued which explains itself. We hope that all the "boys in blue" who are opposed to GRANT's idea of "LET US HAVE PEACE" will at once organize and be represented at Harrisburg on the 28th inst.

DEAR SIR:—The approaching crisis of our country demands again our services, not in the field but in the arena. Seven years ago, by our combined efforts, rebellion was crushed. Now, our liberties are more endangered from corrupt officials, both State and National, than they were in 1861, by attempted secession. The victories we so dearly won are barren of results so long as strife and discord are fomented and indignities heaped upon a gallant, though conquered foe, by the satraps of Federal power.

The advance of Imperialism upon the States, North as well as South, has reached the city where our independence was declared, in the form of Federal marines controlling, at the polls, the free exercise of suffrage by the citizen.

The maladministration of the affairs of our own State by its principal financial officer, appears to commend him to the special favor of the Radical managers, by the attempt to elevate him to the Gubernatorial chair.

We appeal to you, our former comrades, in that spirit of patriotism which you exhibited when the Union was in peril. For the unity of the nation you risked your life. Now, that the loss of liberty is imminent—now, that the Constitution is disregarded—now, that the rights of the States are ruthlessly assailed—we ask you once more to put forth your hand, and overwhelm the enemies of your country.

With this view we earnestly request that you meet us in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., there to organize the Democratic and Liberal soldiers of the State.

Please acknowledge receipt of this; and should you be able to attend, report and register your name and regiment, on arrival at Harrisburg, to Gen. Wm. McCandless, at the Bolton House.

Very respectfully,

Maj.-Gen. ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Brig.-Gen. RICHARD COULTER,
" WILLIAM MCCANDLESS,
" ALFRED B. MCCALMONT,
" ISAAC J. WISTAR,
Col. JOHN H. GOOD,
Major D. W. C. JAMES,
Captain CHARLES W. BROCKWAY.

N. B. Address your answer to Gen. Mulholland, 431½ Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THE past week has been a remarkable one for its excessive heat, destructive storms, and extraordinary display of electrical phenomena. The appearance of the aurora borealis the week previous was the marked peculiarity of the period, and this and the great storms that have followed, with the wild pranks and often terrific work of the lightning, have rendered the past fortnight memorable. A succession of thunder-storms has occurred, extending from New Hampshire to New Mexico, embracing the Atlantic and Middle States.

THE Addison (N. Y.) *Advertiser* has taken down the names of GRANT and WILSON from the head of its columns and hoisted those of GREELEY and BROWN. E. M. JOHNSON, the senior editor of that paper, was elected Clerk of the last Assembly, after the death of UNDERWOOD.

THE Waynesburg *Messenger* gives the following excellent advice to Democrats, which applies with equal force to all localities:

We would again warn our Democratic friends of the county not to be deceived by what is called the "*straightout*" movement. In this county this is emphatically a *Radical* movement, and here its only friends and advocates are Grant Radicals. True, these men are trying to hide themselves behind one who has heretofore *professed* to be a Democrat, but who always *bolted* whenever he failed to get his own particular favorite nominated. Of course such men will have little influence in leading honest and intelligent men away from their party organization. Don't be deceived by this Radical trick—for we assure you it is nothing else. If there is any *straightout* Convention held at Louisville, as proposed, it will be gotten up by the Grant Radicals and paid for by the money stolen from the people. You may depend on this.

THE disabled veterans in the Military Asylum at Dayton, Ohio, have become so thoroughly sickened by the constant stream of Administraiion electioneering tracts that has been pouring in upon them for the last two months, that they have sent to the Liberal Republican headquarters in Washington an urgent request that that organization will send them political documents wherein they may find some idea that bear the stamp of independent thought and opinion. They are tired of the adulatory trash scattered throughout the country by the man-worshiping minority, whose only stock in trade consists of defunct issues, worn-out arguments, and a candidate for the Presidency whose record as a Civil Magistrate has been marked only by incompetency, short-sightedness, and personal greed.

THE popular outpouring which greets Mr. GREELEY on his way, the thorough New England enthusiasm manifested, and the touching and eloquent responses of the Liberal leader to the favors of the multitudes who throng to hear and meet him, produce sensations in the Radical camps not altogether agreeable. The circumstance forces a comparison between the two candidates for the Presidency which will not add capital to the GRANT and WILSON ticket.

GOVERNOR JOHN J. JACOBS, of West Virginia the independent candidate for Governor, and supported by the GRANT Republicans, is announced as having declared that he shall support GREELEY and BROWN. The regular Democratic candidate for Governor is for GREELEY. Both candidates supporting the same Presidential ticket takes all political significance out of the contest and makee it purely a personal affair.

A GRANT paper in Albany chronicles another straw. A bet was made that 75 GRANT men would pass a certain point before 25 GREELEYITES would pass. The GRANT man won, as 78 GRANTITES passed to 17 GREELEYITES. The point to be passed was in the line of a back alley saloon.

ROBERT A. LEE, a colored member of the GRANT Republican Committee of Nansemond County, Virginia, resigns his position in a published letter and declares for GREELEY and BROWN.

Proof that Henry Wilson was a Know-Nothing.

[From the Boston Pilot.]

But was Henry Wilson a Know-Nothing in 1854? We have asked this question of every number of the *Pilot* for that year. We found that the Know-Nothings of Massachusetts held their State Convention in Tremont Temple, Boston, in October, 1854; that there were 1,500 delegates present, and that on the first ballot for Governor, the name of Henry Wilson appears, and that he received 66 votes out of a total of 988. The following are the names balloted for, and the number of votes cast on the first ballot:

Marshall P. Wilder	343
E. M. Wright	180
N. F. Bryant	80
Henry Wilson	66
Simon Brown, of Concord	66

The *Pilot's* report of the Convention says: "There was then great tumult in the Convention, and criminations and recriminations were freely indulged in. Mr. Wilson made a manly speech, in which he declined receiving the nomination," and accordingly his name does not appear in the succeeding ballots. There is something in the fact that the nomination was given, and that Henry Wilson was present at the Convention, to prove that he belonged to the Order, although the vote shows that he could not have been a very popular member.

Thank God.

At the close of the Revolution, George III. desired his Chaplain to return thanks to God.

The Chaplain replied, "Sire, do you wish me to thank God that you lost so many troops?"

"No!"

"Do you wish to thank God because you have lost so many millions sterling?"

"No!"

Do you want to thank God because you have lost thirteen of your best colonies?"

"No!"

"Then what do you want to thank God for?"

"I want to thank God *because it is no worse.*"

So it is with the Radicals. They fire salutes over North Carolina, and thank God that it is no worse.

Crawford County Anti-Grant Nominations.

The Democracy and Liberals of Crawford county met in convention on Tuesday and nominated the following ticket:

Congress—Samuel Griffith.*
Assembly—F. B. Guthrie, of Titusville,* Frank Moulthrop, of Conneautville.
Members of the Constitutional Convention—Pearson Church,* Alfred Huidekoper.
Sheriff—J. J. McCrum.
District Attorney—J. C. Marcy.
Prothonotary—Thomas D. Nash.*
Clerk of Courts—R. C Johnson.*
County Commissioner—Freedom Lord.*
Surveyor—A. W. Mumford*
Coroner—Dr. J. L. Dunn.
Recorder—J. E. Ford.
Auditor—Barrett Brown.

Those marked with a * are Democrats—balance are Libera's.

THE BOY AND THE BUTTERFLY.

Dear child! thou canst not catch that butterfly,
I, who am old and wise, can tell thee so:
Yet is thine ardent inspiration high
Above all things men know.

No insect that—the painter by his art
Shows how the vanishing wings to sunbeams turn:
One stalwart struggle more! It is our part:
Our fires immortal burn.

Catch at the Sunshine! Thou didst hear the wings
Of happiness within thy very grasp.
Seeing thee, I'll follow, while all nature sings,
Till life's last dying gasp.

Faithful I follow, knowing death is near:
For thou dost follow light, and light is true,
And toward the light press ever those most dear,
And youth and love renew.

Tragedy at a Social Party—Twenty-Six Persons Poisoned.

A telegram from Greensboro, N C., dated on Monday, the 12th inst., says:

The arrest of a negro at Ruffin's Depot, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, to-day, brought to light the facts of a most diabolical attempt to murder a large party of ladies and gentlemen by poisoning the ice-cream which was served up at supper given at the residence of the Rev. P. H. Fontain, at Reidsville, in the adjoining county of Rockingham. The details of this fiendish attempt to murder twenty-six innocent persons, including some young ladies of the county, and all of whom were belonging to the *elite* of society of this State, have hitherto been kept in the profoundest secrecy, owing to measures which were promptly instituted to effect the arrest of the would-be wholesale assassin. Mr. Fontaine, who is the principal of a female Academy at Reidsville, wound up his annual commencement exercises with a party, to which he invited all the youth and beauty of the surrounding country.

It appears that some days before this gathering Mr. Fontaine employed as a nurse the wife of Jim Johnson, a negro, who, was necessarily also domiciled on the premises. Jim Johnson and his wife, not keeping before their eyes the solemn promise made when joined in wedlock, to love and cherish each other, had a slight misunderstanding, and when they failed to convince each other by words, came to blows. In the contest which followed, Jim Johnson, in a fury of rage, struck a child of Mr. Foutaine's, which was then in its nurse's arms, a blow, which for a time appeared to endanger its life. As soon as Mr. Fontaine heard of this gross outrage, in a moment of indignation he siezed a large switch and gave the negro a sound thrashing. All parties then made friends, and the whole affair would have been forgotten but for the terrible calamity which has so suddenly stricken down a large number of young people, almost in the midst of the innocent amusements that always takes place at a social reunion, and which it is now feared will send many to premature graves.

On the evening of the 5th inst, the entertainment spoken of above was given, and all things went merrily as a marriage bell. The old folks partook of supper and departed to find peaceful rest. All these escaped from injury. It was at this time that Mrs. Fontaine unfortunately requested Jim Johnson to refreeze the ice cream, which had melted from the extreme heat. It was then the poison was administered, and in this way the guests became the victims of this human fiend in his attempt to wreak cowardly vengeance for his supposed grievance. The evening passed off pleasantly, and, after mutual congratulations, the crowd separated. In a few hours all these persons, to the number of twenty-six, who had so lately been in the enjoyment of perfect health, were seized with violent convulsions, pain at the stomach and head, and other symptoms of a deadly nature. The anxiety of the people in the village became intense when they learned that one after another was suddenly brought so near to death's door.

All remedies known to science failed to produce any immediate curative effect, and violent death stared the victims in the face. Fortunately no one has yet died but the physicians now say that several will not recover. A young man, W. M. Houston, associate editor of the Record, a Democratic paper published at Reidsville, is now dangerously ill at his brother's residence, in this town. He, too, was a victim of this foul attempt to murder. The fact that Jim Johnson had been very angry with Mr. Fontaine, that the persons who ate cream before he was sent to freeze it suffered no sickness, and that he, even when pressed by his wife, persistently refused to touch any of it, and would not allow her to touch any, soon led to his being suspected. The physicians, under advice, kept the supposed cause secret, until the would-be poisoner could be arrested.

A warrant for his arrest was accordingly issued, but he had sought safety in flight, thinking that he had fully accomplished his devilish work. Active search was made for him, and he was to-day found at Ruffin's depot, living under an assumed name. When arrested he called loudly upon the negroes to rescue him, and but for the coolness and bravery of Deputy Sheriff James Dalton a serious riot would have taken place. From all the lights that can be obtained on the subject the proofs against Jim Johnson appear well founded, and his work would have been only too well done, but for the active measures taken by Dr. Jeff. Scales, a young physician of Reidsville, who from the first symptoms discovered poisoning and promptly administered the proper antidotes, which in time had the effect of relieving some of the sufferers. The most intense excitement prevails in the community in which the outrage took place, and now, though Johnson's preliminary examination is in progress before a magistrate, he would be lynched but for the law-abiding spirit of the people of North Carolina.

Seats or no Fares.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, of August 12, says: "A gentleman from the West, who arrived in this city yesterday, tells of an incident which happened this week on a New York Central train, which may furnish a hint to travelers hereabouts. Among the passengers who got on the train at Utica, N. Y., were twenty-three men who were unable to find a seat. Among them was a lawyer, who proposed to the rest that all decline to give up their ticket until they were furnished seats. The agreement was made, and when the conductor came around he found twenty-three gentlemanly but very obstinate men, who refused to give him either tickets or money unless he would show them a place to sit. The conductor replied that there were plenty of vacant seats in the next car; but on inquiry it was ascertained that this was a drawing-room car, for which extra charge was made. So the twenty-three declined to budge, and matters remained in this unsettled condition until the cars had gone a long distance. The conductor finally induced two dozen persons who had seats to go into the drawing-room car, without extra charge, and then made a place for the obstinate twenty-three, who then gave up their tickets as they had said they would do. Undoubtedly they had the right of it, as the courts have repeatedly decided that a passenger is justified in refusing payment of fare until the railroad company gives him proper accommodations."

The Arizona Diamonds.

The Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise speaks of the recent diamond stories as follows:

"Arizonians now in this city unhesitatingly pronounce the diamond excitement now raging in San Francisco a humbug. They say that the diamonds, if genuine, are from the African diamond fields, and were doubtless brought to San Francisco for the express purpose of starting a grand swindle in diamond stock.

"A few months since there was a big story started about diamonds being found in ant hills in a certain section of Arizona, and it was reported that fine specimens had reached San Francisco. Many persons credited the story and were about to rush off to the diamond diggings, but were prevented from doing so by their inability to get any further news than that furnished in the first report. A gentleman now in this city who was in Arizonia at the time of that first diamond excitement, informs us that the story of there being diamonds by the bushel in the ant hills in a certain section of Arizonia was first started by a German chemist. A company was formed of which the gentleman mentioned was a member, to go out and explore the wonderful region. After many hardships and after nearly perishing from thirst, the ant hills were reached and the German proceeded to show his friends the diamonds which proved to be nothing more valuable than the eggs of the ants which they dug out of the hillocks with a stick. Until they had seen this, none of the party had discovered that their guide was demented, so straightforward was his account of the diamond fields, and so sensible was his conversation upon almost every subject.

"The first humbug probably gave some one the idea of getting up the diamond sell now raging in San Francisco. Suppose there are diamonds to be found in Arizona, why need any one purchase stock in any company formed in San Francisco! The diamond hunter has only to purchase an outfit and go and dig on his own hook, when he will be quite successful as he would be had he his pockets full of the diamond company's stock."

The Fashions.

[From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

ON BONNETS.

The crowns are generally high, but sometimes they have fronts of considerable width, and sometimes they have the narrow coronet front. Many of them have ears and many of them are without, showing the round gipsy shape. Various contrasting colors are seen in recently made bonnets, both here and in Europe. A model which is exhibited at a fashionable millinary establishment, shows a high flat crown, with a narrow but high front, and a small cape. It is made of a delicate shade of grey and pale blue silk. The trimmings display alternate folds of silk of the two colors which finish the edges of the bonnet. Ashen-grey roses with long trails of gray and autumn tinted leaves, with yards of ribbon formed into loops and bows, which show the two colors cover the bonnet.

COIFFURES.

One need only to glance at the different styles of head-dresses which are displayed here to be made aware of how wide a latitude fashion permits. Braids, which retain their popularity, are sometimes worn en chatelaine, or they are wound round the Grecian twist, which remains in favor. The coronet braid worn above the Pompadour roll is adopted by ladies who consider the style becoming. Crimps, frizzettes and curls continue in vogue. The prices asked for chignons and switches show a wide range. The former run from three up to twenty and thirty dollars, and the latter vary from six dollars to thirty-five. We should advise ladies when purchasing the latter to be sure that the hair is moderately even.

FRENCH HEELS.

It is pleasant to be assured of the fact that French heels have at length lost prestige in the land which originated them. We are informed that the best boot and shoe makers are bringing out what are called Louis XV. or halt heels, which are only half the height of the old heels. We cannot say whether or no these heels have the breadth which is necessary to insure a graceful walk, or a freedom from the various ills which the high, narrow heels have bestowed upon the wearers—but we hope so, and we also hope that the shoe merchants in our own country who have been slow to introduce more suitable styles will profit by the example.

The Use of Rattlesnakes.

If may not be generally known to our readers that snake poison is useful for medical purposes in these days, and that, under the name of "Crotalus Horridus," the poison of the rattlesnake is utilized in homœopathic pharmacy. Messrs. Thompsen and Capper, of Liverpool, having recently imported a number of rattlesnakes, abstracted the venom from the live animals in the following ingenious manner: The reptiles were in separate compartments of a case, fitted with a double lid for extra security. A long staff, fitted with a thick India rubber noose at one end, which could be loosened or tightened by the hand at pleasure, was inserted through the partially opened lid, and the opportunity quickly seized of slipping the loop over the snake's head, the loop being immediately drawn tight by means of the cord attached thereto. With a similar contrivance the tail was next fastened, and the snake being thus securely held, was lifted out of the box to the floor of the room. A pickle bottle containing chloroform was then thrust over the snake's head, and carefully held in its place by keeping time with the animal's effort to extricate itself. As the reptile became stupefied the noose was gradually relaxed to enable the lungs to have full play, and when it appeared powerless the snake was laid in a long, narrow box made for the purpose, with an aperture at one end, out of which its head projected while the after operation was performed. Its jaws were then opened and fixed, and the poison glands were pressed with forceps, then with the gloved finger and thumb, while a small-bowed graduated phial was held to receive the drops as they oozed slowly out through the poison fangs. Twenty drops were the average quantity yielded from each snake. The venom is of a straw color, thick and gummy in consistency, and decidedly acid in its reaction on litmus paper. It is readily soluble in glycerine or water, but is precipitated by strong alcohol, the precipitate being redissolved with the addition of a little water. Its toxicological properties were fully tried on a variety of animals. Half a drop produced death on a linnet within three minutes after being injected under the wings. The symptons produced in all cases were very similar.—[Court Journal.

THE high and narrow military heels for ladies' boots are no longer fashionable in Paris, but are being replaced by heels about half the height of the old ones.

WORK AND WAIT.

A husbandman who many years
Had ploughed his fields and sown in tears
Grew weary with his doubts and fears.

"I toil in vain: These rocks and sands
Will yield no harvest to my hands;
The best seeds rot in barren lands.

"My drooping vine is withering,
No promised grapes its blossoms bring;
No birds among its branches sing.

"My flock is dying on the plain,
The heavens are brass—they yield no rain:
The earth is iron—I toil in vain!"

While yet he spake a breath had stirred
His drooping vine, like wing of bird,
And from its leaves a voice he heard:

"The germs and fruits of life must be
Forever hid in mystery,
Yet none can toil in vain for me.

"A mightier hand, more skilled than thine,
Must hang the clusters on the vine,
And make the fields with harvest shine.

"Man can but work; God can create;
But they who work, and watch, and wait,
Have their reward, though it come late.

"Look up to heaven! behold and hear
The clouds and thunderings in thy ear—
An answer to thy doubts and fear."

He looked, and lo! a cloud-draped car,
With trailing smoke and flames afar,
Was rushing from a distant star.

And every thirsty flock and plain
Was rising up to meet the rain
That came to clothe the fields with grain.

And on the clouds he saw again
The covenant of God with men,
Re-written with His rainbow pen:

"Seed-time and harvest shall not fail,
And though the gates of hell assail,
My truth and promise shall prevail."

The Ingenuity of Bees. A Curious Illustration of Their Cleverness.

A correspondent of Nature writes as follow:

"I have never followed Huber through his wonderful researches into the astounding working proceedings of hive bees—that elder Huber, who, by the way, aided by so admirable a spouse, brought his researches to so successful an issue, notwithstanding his blindness. Hence my excuse, if what I attempt to describe as being original to my own sense of observation, prove not so to others. I think it is conceded universally that among other leguminous plants, peas have ever been secure from cross fertilization, one variety with the other, in so far as natural influences, insect agency, &c., are concerned. Our stocks of garden peas, though known to run weedy and grow inferior when cultivated too long upon one kind of soil, very rarely, if ever, sport or vary as other plants placed in juxtaposition of species, especially varieties, are known to do. So decidedly has this fact been confirmed, that invariably sweet peas, even when it is desirable to grow them true to name, are sown in rows, side by side, whites, scarlets, blues, &c., with the utmost impunity. And this is wholly owing to the fact that the floral envelopes are so securely wrapped around the pistil and the stamens, that these parts cannot be reached without the exertion of more power than the strength bees and similar winged insects are supposed ordinarily to possess, unless, indeed, mechanism be called to their aid—a science in itself, but which, nevertheless, has been resorted to in the instance to which I would direct attention. Here, then, the hive-bees methodically bare the stamens by sheer mechanical force, and rob each of its load of pollen by sense of touch alone. And this they do in this wise; Alighting on the *ala* or "wings" of each bloom they first of all press their heads up under the base of that part of the papilionaceous corolla called the "standard" or *vexillum*, and extract what nectar they find. Then, with their heads firmly pressed therein, and holding fast by the four fore legs, they exert their power, thus artificially contrived, by treading down both the aforesaid wings and the "keel," or *carina*, which so securely envelopes the sexual organs, that they protrude, so that the anthers are laid bare, when they generally rub the pollen off the stamens on their hoary bellies, only occasionally using one hinder leg to aid them. It will be seen that they do this with their under legs and body, and at a time when their heads are entirely hidden from view. I have tested these parts in regard to the pressure needed to disclose the pollen thus, and find that a pressure of half to three quarter ounce is necessary, and computing the weight of an individual bee to about the sixteenth of an ounce, we see what an amount of power must be exerted in this hind-before, or blindfold manner, by these interesting little creatures.

"I should add, however, though I have been a selecter of sweet peas for more than a dozen years in other parts of the country, as the selection sold by some seedsmen with my signature attached confirms, I nevertheless have not previously believed in any power possessed by insect agency to thus destroy selections. Here, at Valentines, however, being only seven miles from London, it would appear that the bees, like town sparrows, are unusually 'wise in their generation,' and that owing, to scarcity of honey-yielding materials, they are driven to such wonderful feats as I have explained."

A Tight Rein.

We do not say anything very original when we say that the chief object in the government of children should be to teach a child to govern himself. We know the most people think differently, or rather they believe differently. One cannot dignify their mental processes with the name of thinking. Most people believe, or at least feel, that the business that they have in hand in the government of children is to conform the child's will to their own. What is falsely called family government is in most families a selfish struggle between the wilfulness of the parent and the wilfulness of the child, a struggle between the strong and the weak, in which the weak goes down. "But have I not a right to be obeyed?" asks some indignant parent who has read thus far. We answer that your very question betrays the selfishness of your demand. You are thinking of your right, and not of the child's good. Half your failure lies just there. And if you insist on a categorical answer to your question in regard to your right, we answer with more indignation than you asked it, that you have no right to exact obedience unless you exact the obedience for the child's good instead of for your pleasure. Mark, we do not say that the child, except in flagrant cases, has a right to refuse obedience. The child has no right to judge of your motives or of your wisdom. But you have no general right to exercise you authority for the mere sake of being obeyed. For, let us repeat, the chief object of family government should be to teach a child to do without your authority. Mr. Beecher has said in his quaint way that there is just as much family government now as there was formerly, but that more of it is in the hands of the children, which is a matter not to be regretted. The shoot must one day be severed from the parent stem; the sooner it gets roots enough to live by itself, the better. If you have a child capable of governing himself at fifteen, rejoice. Throw the reins upon his neck and let him go his gait. Self-government is only learned by exercise. But if you wait a child it, and circumvent him always by the restraints of your own will, how shall he ever learn to stand alone? We have seen a pine-tree that grew tall and slender in a dense forest, bolstered on every hand by its fellows, so that it did not need to acquire hardness of fibre. And then when a road was cut through the forest, we have seen that self same slender, supple, upright tree left standing without support on one side. And at the first wind it bent itself down across the road, making itself into a bow from sheer lack of strength to stand up. And we have seen young men checked and governed like infants, never allowed to stand upon their own responsibility—we have often seen these weakly-upright young men, when left without the support of authority, fall from lack of moral stamina. They had never learned to stand alone. Government in the family should be administered like brandy in the family—it is to be reversed for cases of necessity—Hearth and Home.

The Guillotine.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: "The present Monsieur de Paris is known to have carried into effect many improvements in the guillotine, which were for the most part devised after life long meditation by his master and predecessor in the office of public executioner, the late M. Heindrich. The newly modelled guillotine, which lately performed at La Roquette with unquestioned success, is likely in time to diminish the attendance of the public at executions, and to render them substantially as private as those which take place within the walls of Newgate. Formerly a high scaffold was raised to which the condemned culprit ascended by many steps, and the crowd, though kept at a certain distance by military and police, could see as well as hear the huge knife when it fell with a heavy thud upon the neck. Now the steps are done away with. The guillotine is on the ground, on a level with the floor of the prison from which the condemned man issues, and it is impossible to see anything at all over the heads of the cavalry, which always keep the ground. I speak of the public on foot. Of course, in a place like that of La Roquette, my lord Tom Noddy, by due payment, might get a good view from some neighboring window. M. Rech, the present executioner, is now on a professional tour in the provinces. He has just done his bloody office upon a murderer at Toulouse, and to-morrow he is to take off the heads of two very bad ruffians at Marseilles. He has been so considerate as to take with him two guillotines, which will be put up, side by side, and thus the horrible spectacle of one man 'waiting for his turn,' and looking on to see his fellow sufferer decapitated before he himself is placed under the knife, already red with blood, will be avoided. This is quite an innovation. Nobody ever before saw two guillotines acting simultaneously."

Terrible Scene at a Picnic—Several Persons Struck by Lightning

Yesterday a picnic party, composed of a number of families, living in the northwestern section of the city, were assembled upon the picnic grounds in Druid Hill Park, when at about two o'clock one of nature's freaks produced a terrible scene indeed. There were indications of a rain storm, and after a slight rolling of thunder, a sudden flash of lightning struck a large tree near to the party, passed through a large limb, splitting it in fragments, and thence seemed to scatter among the whole party, felling them to the earth, and for a time creating intense excitement.

After a few minutes those prostrated were attended to, and an investigation went to prove that no less than thirteen persons had been more or less injured by the electric fluid, as follows: Miss Mary G. Davis, of 274 Park avenue, had one foot and ankle badly burned; Miss Emma Shorey, residing on Bolton street, near Dolphin street, knocked down, stunned and badly burned; Miss Cora Knight was so badly shocked as to be insensible for over two hours; Miss McLain, of 250 Fayette street, badly burned, her right hand and arm scorched; Mr. Albert David, 274 Park avenue, severely burned about the body; Mr. Applehurst, badly burned; Mr. M. Davids, Mrs. L. Clarge, Miss Julia Clarke, all slightly injured; Mr. Abden McLain and three servants were also slightly injured. All the injured were taken to the Mansion House, and received medical attention at the hands of Dr. Greentree. None are supposed to be dangerously affected, but the escape was miraculous.—Balt. Sun, 15th.

Improved Lightning and Thunder.

The Missouri Republican says: "Sheet iron business behind the scenes of a theatre is about to receive a shock from which it may never recover, and the stage thunderer's "occupation is gone." McVicker, of Chicago, will remove this fruitful cause of laughter in the wrong places by a new contrivance which he has introduced into his new theatre. He has an electric battery of twenty thunder-boy powder under the stage, which lights the seven hundred burners in the house in an instant and extinguishes them instantaneously. It heats a very fine platinum wire in each burner to a white heat the moment the current is turned, and hence the magnificent burst of flame. The same instrument also produces real lightning and genuine thunder when it is needed behind the scenes. The only fear that attaches to this improvement in stage business is, that it may create a demand for the "blood and thunder" drama, of which we have an overstock already. McVicker must be careful that while he advances in one direction he does not degrade the profession in another. Thunder storms on the stage were never popular with the best people."

Japanese Daylight Fireworks.

The Yokohama Herald describing a recent Japanese festival, says: "The second day was occupied with exhibitions of the ingenious daylight fireworks, of the manufacture of which the Japanese appear to be the sole masters. As usual, these consisted mostly of bombs, which, exploding high in the air, discharged sometimes variously-colored jets of smoke, and sometimes costly folded packages of wire and paper, which unfolded themselves into parachutes of great bulk and symmetrical design. They were sometimes fish, which swam leisurely through the atmosphere to the ground; or snakes which writhed themselves away over the tree-tops; or great birds, that hovered like and monopolized for an incredibly long time. Occasionally they took the shape of cottages, temples, human beings, magnified crest of daimonds, trees and flowers—almost anything that a lively imagination could suggest. The smoke figures, however, were the most amusing. One of the most frequently attempted was a cuttle-fish, with a body of thick, fuliginous black, and arms of lighter hues. Of course the illusion was very brief, the wind not allowing the smoke to remain undisturbed for more than a few seconds; but while it lasted it was perfect."

THE SHEPHERD BOY.

[From the German of Heine.]

Every shepherd boy a king is,
Throned upon the hill top green,
And the sun above him shining,
Is his great gold crown, I ween.

At his feet the sheep are lying,
Red-crossed flatterers, soft and bland,
And the calves his cavaliers are,
Haughtily they roam the land.

Little goats are his court-players,
And the birds and cows has he,
With their flouting and bell-ringing,
For his *Kammermusici*.

With those sounds so sweetly charming,
Mingle lovely murmurs deep,
Of the waterfalls and fir trees,
And the king falls fast asleep.

Then the minister, the sheep-dog,
Rules the kingdom, he, the sound
Of whose snarly bark re-echoes
Through the country all around.

Sleepily the young king mutters,
"Ruling is so hard for me!
Ah that I, this very moment,
With my queen at home might be?

"For my kingly head reposing
In her arms so softly lies,
And I find my boundless kingdom
There, within her beauteous eyes."

THE HEAVENS IN A BLAZE.

The Most Remarkable Storm Ever Witnessed—Boston City and Harbor Illuminated.

[Boston Journal, August 15th.]

Last night it seemed as if heaven and earth were in a blaze and both bursting asunder. During the first storm, at about 6:30 P. M., the Mount Pleasant Unitarian Church at the Highlands was struck by lightning and set on fire, but the flames were extinguished without an alarm. The spire was somewhat shattered. At Station 9 the brass work on the telegraphic instrument was melted by the electric fluid, and Sergeant Wood, who was reading a paper some ten feet from the machine, was struck and rendered insensible for a time. Lieut. Hastings had left his chair, close to the machine, but a moment previous to the accident to shut the window of the guard room. By this mere accident he probably escaped death.

APPALLING SCENES.

At eight o'clock the storm abated, the lightning ceased its vivid flashes, and all supposed that the storm was over, but at midnight the skies were again darkened, the rain began to fall in sheets, and the whole firmanent was lit up with the sudden and almost blinding flashes of the lightning. One peculiarity of this storm was the long continuance of the flashes. Toward the latter part of its duration the flashes would follow each other so rapidly that the heavens were illuminated for several seconds, when the intense light would be succeeded by Egyptian darkness, while the heavens were constantly reverberating with the terrific reports of the thunder, some of them short and quick, like the crack of a rifle, others deep and of long continuance, like the distant roar of artillery. Those who were compelled to remain upon the streets were almost struck dumb with the near approach of the electric fluid, and the terrifying detonations which followed. For nearly an hour the storm raged, the elements combining to make one of the most grand and appalling scenes ever witnessed in this city.

THE HARBOR ILLUMINATED.

The air was completely full of electricity, and the fluid passed along the wires over the houses, driving the night operators away from their instruments and compelling all to seek cover. The scene down the harbor was sublime; the sudden flashes of lightning caused the shipping to stand for an instant in bold relief, when, as it appeared, a cloud of inky blackness instantaneously covered the scene. The waters were lashed into fury, and the hoarse cries of the sailors as they moved about on the alert to avoid the threatening disasters only served to heighten the effect. Many of the citizens who had retired for the night were compelled to rise for fear that the fluid would ignite the buildings, if the descending bolts should strike them. In the suburban towns the storms seems to have been as furious as in the city. From South Boston, Chelsea, Cambridge, Malden, and other places, reports of its terrific nature have been received. Considerable damage was done to property, but as yet no deaths resulting from the storm have been reported.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE FLASHES IN SEVEN MINUTES.

[New York Express.]

A most remarkable exhibition of atmospheric electricity took place in Arlington between 12 and 1 o'clock. Brilliant streams of the electric fluid darted athwart the sky in every direction, and the thunder which followed was constant for a period of thirteen minutes, without the intermission of an instant of silence. One flash of lightning followed another in such rapid succession as to excite curiosity to know how many occurred in a minute. With watch in hand I counted them for seven minutes.

In the first minute there were 51 vivid flashes; second minute, 42; third, 39; fourth, 47; fifth, 37; sixth, 61; seventh, 54; making three hundred and thirty-one discharges of electricity in seven minutes, distinctly visible from one point; and each discharge was followed by loud and sometimes rattling reports, whose reverbations rolled through the heavens in an endless procession of majestic and terrific sounds.

During this scene the moon, which was about half an hour above the western horizon, was visible, but so magnified through the haze and vapor as to appear like a brilliant flame suspended in the sky. For a period of twenty minutes the scene was one of grandeur and sublimity rarely witnessed in a lifetime.

THE COMMOTION IN THE HEAVENS.

[Boston Traveller.]

It is rare indeed that a more terrible thunder storm, or of longer duration, is experienced in this latitude, or, as for that matter, in any latitude than the one with which our neighborhood was visited between 12 and 1 o'clock last night. Awakened from deep sleep by the terrific thunder which shook the earth, and the vivid lightning which made midnight like midday around him, one could not but realize the appropriateness of David's description of a thunder storm, in the xxix Psalm:

"The God of glory thundereth.
"The voice of the Lord is powerful;
"The voice of the Lord is upon the waters;
"The voice of the Lord is full of majesty;
"The voice of the Lord breaketh the cedars of Lebanon.
"The voice of the Lord divideth the flames of fire.
"The voice of the Lord shaketh the wilderness;
"The Lord sitteth upon the flood:
"Yea, the Lord sitteth king forever," &c., &c.

The entire Psalm is a most vivid and sublime description of such a storm as David often experienced in this vicinity last night. An experience well adapted to impress a man with a sense of his littleness, and utter helplessness in the hands of Him who could thus thunder, and to make him feel the desirableness of that "peace," which in the last verse of the Psalm the Lord promises "his people."

A LITTLE girl in Keokuk, Iowa, wedged herself into a crevice between two buildings to recover a fan; and in order to get her out it was necessary to cut a hole through one of the walls.

VARIETIES.

A CHILD in Milwaukee died through fright while having its photograph taken.

A BALTIMORE woman has been arrested for being "a common scold." Keep it up.

A CONTEMPORARY opines that the best way to retain a young lady's affections, is not to return them.

THE Mayor of Chicago has commenced movements against the quack doctors, who have been distributing everywhere the most villainous circulars.

THE Chicago Times says that General Sherman left Fred. Grant because the latter wanted to make a valet of him, and he wasn't used to perform such service.

WHO are the most discontented of all tradesmen? Blacksmiths; for their bellows and blows are always going, and they are striking for wages all the year round.

ONE of the features of street life in New York at present is a little Italian boy who draws remarkably spirited and well executed pictures on the sidewalks with colored crayons.

TWO men and a woman attacked a lady in the surf at Cape May a few days ago, and attempted to steal her rings, but her outcries attracted attention from the shore, and the miscreants made off.

A BOY eight year old, in one of our public schools, having been told that a reptile, "is an animal that creeps," on being asked to name one, on examination day, promptly and triumphantly replied, "a baby."

ABRAHAM W. BALLARD, of Michigan, was killed by lightning a few nights since, while in bed asleep. His wife, who was sleeping with him, knew nothing of the occurrence until she awoke quite late in the morning and found him dead.

SIX hundred dollars may henceforth be regarded as the value of a Chinaman's pigtail, that being the amount of damages awarded a Chinaman by a Court in Portland, Oregon, for having been deprived of his queen by a party of white men.

AN Indian woman, just divorced, has written a letter of advice to her sex in which she says "I would say to young girls not to marry young, and when you are married live at least fifty miles from your husband's relatives."

HORACE FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., in addition to his gift to the town of the Athenæum building, with its splendid library, has already begun the erection of a building adjoining the Athenæum, to be used as a gallery of art.

A MILL PLAIN woman was prevented from attending the funeral of her sister by the non-arrival on time of a lace handkerchief from New York. The brutality of the express company is severely commented on by the neighbors.—[Danbury News.

A LIVELY hoosier maiden who dotes on "Hiawatha" and thinks the Indian always the "noble red man," wept when she read how Longfellow had cut his pastern so as to ruin him for life. She was so fond of his poetry, she said, as she snuffed the pearly tear drops from her nose.

THERE had at lost accounts been no rain for many weeks of any amount in Wisconsin. Pastures were drying up; cattle had to be fed on straw; the oat crop is short; trees are drying up and withering, and unless there is an abundance of rain soon the farmers must lose heavily.

As showing how easily the most absurd mistakes in typography may arise, the Birmingham Post recently apologized to its readers for having described the infamous can-can as a "delicious dance." The critic had written "delirious," which the printer had read as delicious.

THE woman's rights agitation has at length reached the Orkney Islands, off the coast of Scotland. The question of a woman's right to hold office there has created a dispute between the parochial board and the board of supervisors as to whether the law of Scotland recognizes such appointments.

A TEXAN tells this story of lost opportunities: "Now, you see," said he, "land was cheap enough at one time in Texas. I have seen the day when I could have bought a square league of land, covered with fine grass and timber, for a pair of boots." And why didn't you buy it?" asked his companion. "Didn't have the boots," said the Texan.

THE last novelty in the way of strikes is observable at Wilmington, Del., where the clergymen have formed a Union and resolved as follows: "That only the hour for the beginning of the funeral service be published, and that promptness on the part of all is very desirable; that a carriage be sent for and placed at the service of the minister; that the position of the minister, during the funeral service, be left to his own discretion; that the selection of the Lord's day for funerals be discouraged."

THERE are two merchants in Greenfield, Mass., whose stores are in close proximity; each owns the building in which the other has his store, and when one is disposed, as landlord, to crowd his tenant a little, retaliation comes quick and sure. They have warned each other out of their respective premises about once a quarter for the last year or two, but still they stick, and most likely "will fight it out on that line" through life.

ICE is still regarded in Europe as a luxury only attainable by the wealthy. Its use in English households as an article of daily consumption, is unknown, and even among the more expensive class of hotels, ice is used sparingly and in small quantities. Paris, we are told, has been without ice during the hot weather, and butchers, fishmongers and other dealers in provisions have sufferered heavy losses from the heat. The deep cellars of the city have been resorted to as refrigerators.

"HAY fever," so called, has not generally been recognized by physicians as a separate disease, but a recent writer on the subject seems to have established its individual identity. "Autumnal catarrh," is the scientific term given to the disease. No cure has been found for it; but it has been observed that there are many places where the disease is not contracted, and where it disappears from those suffering with it in a few days. Most of the White Mountain and Adirondack regions are free from it, nor is it known in Germany or France.

SUPERSTITION prevails to a great extent in Hungary, a signal proof of which was recently given in the little village of Gyongyos. A rumor having somewhat got abroad that a certain tailor who died a year ago, and who was very popular among his people, would rise again from the grave and preach to them on a certain day, the report obtained universal belief. In spite of the injunctions of the curate of the village two hundred people betook themselves to the grave of the departed and there stayed two whole days and nights in the hope of witnessing his resurrection. Finding at last that the holy one did not make his appearance, the disappointed villagers returned home with their banners and emblems, feeling not a little mortified at their silly exhibition.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Aud. General—WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
JAS. H. HOPKINS | RICH'D. VAUX | H. B. WRIGHT

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention:

Jeremiah S. Black,	Geo. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith,	F. B. Gowan,
John H. Campbell,	S. H. Reynolds,
James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
George M. Dallas,	E. A. Lamberton,
A. A. Purman,	Wm. L. Corbett.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
DR. JAMES KING.

LEGISLATURE:
JAMES P. BARR, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
W. W. FULLWOOD, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM M'CORMICK, 3d District, County.
JOHN BALLENTINE, 3d District, County.
R. C. OEHMLER, 3d District, County.
J. H. SORG, 3d District, County.
R. F. LOGAN, 3d District, County.

Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—W. T. FARLEY.
Clerk of Orphans' Court—T. J. M'GRATH.
Recorder—AUGUST BECKERT.
Register—ISADORE COBLENZ.
Commissioner—J. A. ROSS.
Director of Poor—THOMAS JOICE.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MALCOLM HAY,	C. F. BAUER,
JAMES IRVIN,	LEVI BIRD DUFF,
JOHN B. GUTHRIE.	WM. L. CHALFANT.

THERE are six Germans on the anti-Ring ticket in this county, and not one on the opposition. In the eyes of the corrupt, the Germans are good enough to vote, but not to hold office.

AND now the bull pup organs are barking at Dr. KING—one of them actually insinuates that he is a quack. We rather like this, as it will make him votes among the decent portion of the Republican party.

A CORRESPONDENT says the Radical papers have not yet opened out on T. M. MARSHALL, Esq., and wants to know the reason why. We really don't know, unless it be that they are afraid he might get his "mad up" and possibly be both able and willing to tell who pocketed most of the EVANS-HARTRANFT steal,

BRICK POMEROY was interviewed the other day when he admitted that there was no possible show of electing a candidate if nominated at Louisville and yet he persists in having a convention to help GRANT. If "BRICK" is not well paid for his services in behalf of GRANT he is at at least entitled to it and a good round sum at that.

THE temperance men of the country have determined to support GREELEY as against GRANT, for personal reasons. This is a matter the Democratic party has nothing to do with, as Mr. GREELEY was not accepted because of his temperance notions, nor did the Republicans take GRANT for his bibulous proclivities, but it so turns out that one is drunk and the other sober.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from Wheatland, Mercer county, saying "the pioneers of the Republican party in that neighborhood are for GREELEY, BROWN and BUCKALEW." Among those mentioned by our correspondent are Hon. WM. STEWART, who served that district four years in Congress. Hon. D. W. FINDLAY, Hon. E. WHEELER and Col. J. T. GIEBNER. The ticket presented by the joint Conventions gives great satisfaction and there are no doubts entertained as to its success.

A CALCULATION.

The chairman of the Republican State Committee has fixed up a calculation of the state by counties for the New York *Times* which gives HARTRANFT twenty thousand majority. Frightened at his own figures the same correspondent says he does not believe it will be that much, but certainly will not be reduced below five thousand. This is a little more modest and quite reconciles us to the demand. We advise our friends, particularly in the western portion of the state to paste the calculation in their hats for future reference.

"US," "OUR LEADERS," "WE WILL."

The *Dispatch* which claims to be "independent" and but a short time ago spoke truthfully in regard to the due bill candidate for Governor, saying that "it will not do to make HARTRANFT our candidate" (because of his connection with the EVANS steal,) has in some way or other been persuaded to withdraw its opposition; and child-like and bland it now proclaims that—

These ranks are as solid and firm as ever, and nothing remains but to march forward to the victory that awaits *us*. Touching the report abroad that it was in contemplation to withdraw the name of Hartranft from the State ticket, the address pronounces it false, and states that no change will be made, that *our* leaders are chosen, and that under them *we* will go forth to battle and victory,

THE CONVENTION ON TUESDAY.

The reader will find in our local columns this morning a full report of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held yesterday, which by the way, was one of the largest and most harmonious gatherings of its kind ever witnessed in this city.

Without going into details at this writing in regard to the standing of the gentlemen placed in nomination, we can state that the ticket cannot help but prove acceptable to all those opposed to GRANT and his rings. It is infinitely superior to that placed in the field by our opponents and deserves the hearty support of all parties who desire to weed out the corrupt and thieving rings and inaugurate honesty and reform.

As reports were circulated in some quarters yesterday that some of the candidates nominated by the Liberal Republicans and German Reformers would not support the Democratic State ticket, it is proper that attention be called to the resolution adopted by the Conference Committees, which we here append and which, so far as we are capable of judging, has been received in good faith by all concerned. In regard to Mr. BECKERT, the nominee for Recorder, we will state that some weeks ago he informed us that he intended to support GREELEY, BUCKALEW and our whole ticket. The resolution referred to is as follows:

It was further resolved as preliminary to these nominations, and as a condition precedent "that no person should be placed upon the ticket who does not support Greeley, Brown, and the entire State ticket, as well as the ticket nominated through the Conference Committees and the Democratic County Convention on the 20th instant.

Of course if any nominee violates this agreement, which we have no thoughts that either of them will do, they can't complain if the masses refuse to give them their support. We adopt the ticket as presented and commend it to all in favor of good government.

WHO IS A DRUNKARD?

GEN. GRANT'S unfortunate habits have long been a source of regret to his best friends, but the Democratic press has been disposed to pass over these things, and fight the battle out upon the political issues of the time.

The Radicals, however, laboring under their past proclivities for slander and personal controversy, were not content with following our example; but in the absence of anything truthful, resorted to gross anonymous slanders against Gov. BROWN, charging him with the intemperate use of ardent spirits. This in general and in particular has been refuted, and now comes the immaculate GRANT to answer to the same charge.

Below we publish a letter from Rev. C. W. DENISON, a resident of Washington city, to which we call the attention of those who were so horrified at Gov. BROWN a few weeks since.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL HARBINGER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, asking for the exact truth with regard to the drinking habits of President Grant. In giving you the information of the facts that are known to exist in this important national matter, allow me to premise that I have always, at all times and places, been a friend of our Chief Magistrate. I was one of the first to advocate his being brought from his command at the West to the front at Richmond. I wrote a book of his life, known as "The Tanner Boy," which had a wide circulation. I was extremely anxious to vindicate him on the temperance question, and was glad on his coming to Washington to learn that, for one year immediately preceding and connected with his inauguration, he almost entirely abstained from the habitual use of strong drink. It was during this period, and for a short interim succeeding, that he was recognized in the manner spoken of by the excellent woman (Mrs. MARY J. BAEL) to whom you refer in your letter.

But I regret to be under the necessity of informing you that an unfavorable change has come over the personal habits of President Grant in this respect. I am solemnly bound in honor to say, from the facts of which I have possession, that *no consistent temperance man can support him.* It cannot be denied in Washington that he has on several occasions been seen under the influence of liquor. The times and places can be specified if they are demanded. The parties who have seen him in this condition can be produced. In a conversation last winter with Senator WILSON that gentleman said to me, *"President Grant drinks too much,"* and concluded with the remark, "I have told him so." Senator Wilson will not deny this fact. Many similar facts can be adduced. A gentleman well and favorably known in Washington, one who has long occupied a public position at the national capital, informs me that on the night immediately following the last great speech of Senator SUMNER, two respectable citizens walking together on Jackson square encountered President Grant. He was in a state of intoxication. His hat was slouched over his eyes; he had a lighted cigar in his mouth, and was staggering along, muttering to himself. The names of all these parties are at command. Another Washington resident, of unimpeachable veracity, has also informed me, within the last ten days, that there is good evidence for stating that the real reason why President Grant made such a hurried exit from the capital for Long Branch, when so much important public business demanded his attention, and when several Senators and Representatives were so bitterly disappointed at not meeting him, according to appointments he himself had made, was this; that he was so much under the influence of liquor that he was not fit for interviews in the Executive Mansion. Names of responsible parties are at hand who will substantiate this statement. A scholar of established reputation and high moral character writes within a short time past, to one of the most distinguished men of the country on this subject of the drinking habits of President Grant. The letter is dated at Cambridge, Mass., and I have been permitted to copy from it the facts that are well known to many, to wit: that the last appearance of President Grant, in connection with the exercises of Harvard University, was such as to excite a general feeling of anxiety and disgust among all who witnessed it. He was carefully observed by those immediately around him, and the aspects of his inebriety cannot be mistaken.

An old resident of the city of Baltimore, Md., only a few weeks ago, accompanied a party of friends to the Presidential mansion, where, on being admitted to an audience with President Grant, they found him to be so much under the influence of liquor that they immediately closed the interview and withdrew. An officer in the civil service, now a permanent inhabitant of Washington, states that during one of his trips on a steamer from New York to the East, President Grant was known by several parties to be excited by strong drink to a disgusting extent. Should any of these facts be denied by responsible parties, the proof will be produced. I make these statements with sincere regret. I am accountable to my God for the truth of every word. I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WHEELER DENISON,
Editor and proprietor of the *National Harbinger*, Washington, D. C.

J. T. YARRINGTON, Esq., Carbondale, Pa.

THE SYNDICATE

A good deal has been said about the Syndicate, but not many know the meaning of the word, which is a new one in our language, and was only pressed into the service by Mr. BOUTWELL to create an impression that he has done some great thing.

Mr. BOUTWELL was authorized by Congress to issue bonds bearing interest at the rates, respectively, of 5 per cent. 4½ per cent. and 4 per cent, and with the proceeds of their sale, to redeem the same amount of bonds bearing 6 per cent. The law provided that the cost of this conversion should not exceed *one per centum* on the whole sum negotiated, including the price of advertising, printing, engraving, and *broker's commission for negotiating* the loan. The enterprise failed, in spite of Mr. BOUTWELL'S threat to stop the interest on the 6 *per cents.* if the National Banks hesitated to swap 6's, for bonds bearing a less interest; but in a few months the administration papers everywhere went into the most superlative delight over the announcement that the whole 5 per cent. loan had been taken by a *Syndicate.* What a syndicate was nobody seemed to know, but clearly it must be a something which loaned money at low rates in enormous sums, and Mr. BOUTWELL had discovered its whereabouts and dragged it into the service of the Treasury.

Finally it leaked out that the Syndicate was only another name for a few private bankers, and that they had made a tip-top bargain for themselves and of course a very poor one for the people. Not one solitary dollar had they paid into the Treasury, but had given their *cheque* for the whole sum which Mr. BOUTWELL had deposited in bank, and held the *un-issued bonds as security for the payment of the cheque.* The five per cent interest on the government bonds commenced to run from the *date of the cheque*, and the syndicate was absolutely paid interest *by* the Government, for money the syndicate owed *to* the government, to the amount of about TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The law says the Secretary shall at no time increase the public debt, and yet by paying interest on two sets of Bonds, amounting each to $130,000,000 for three months, it is clear that he did then and there violate the law.

If Gen. GRANT'S Secretary of the Treasury can do this with $130,000,000 he can do it with any amount; and if he can pour two millions into the pockets of the syndicate, he can deliver all the public money into their hands.

THE Ring organs of late have endeavored to make it appear that the Hon. W. A. WALLACE exculpated Gen. HARTRANFT for his connection with the EVANS steal. We bet a big apple that not one of them will lay these extracts, from Mr. WALLACE'S Greensburg speech, before their readers:

It is assumed and charged that the concluding paragraphs of the report of the Evans committee were intended to and actually do exculpate and acquit General Hartranft from all censure in regard to that infamous transaction. * * *

"In expressing our disapprobation of the looseness of official routine" surely no one dreamed that laxity in the executive office where the assets were not filed was the thing condemned. The assets to the full value of a million were in the office of the Auditor General, and their passage therefrom into the hands of Evans without security was "the looseness of official routine" that was in my mind when I drew and signed the report. No one of the committee, either then or since, has expressed any opinion approving the act of the auditor general in this respect.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A day or two ago we published a statement of the taxes collected in Maine, and what portion of the amount was sunk by GRANT'S office-holders. We proceed now to give the figures in two districts in the State of Mississippi:

First District—Taxes collected, $20,618 37; Expense of collecting, $18,000.
Third District—Taxes collected, $16,305 25; Expense of collecting, $19,000.
Total collected.....$36,923 62
Cost of collecting..... 37,000 00
Loss to the Treasury ——$76 38

We hope to be enabled to give a few more figures on this matter, before the election.

THE extract from the N. Y. *Day Book* that made G. V. LAWRENCE cry so bitterly after he had paid several hundred dollars to have copies of that paper sent to Democrats in the Twenty-fourth Congressional district, is printed in another column. It is very sad.

No less than 100 Republicans in the town of Batavia, (N. Y.,) are out for GREELEY.

The Electoral Vote.

In answer to all correspondents: Cut out and preserve this revised table of Electoral votes, and of party majorities in the several States in elections last held:

STATES.	ELECTORS.	REP. MAJ.	DEM. MAJ.
Alabama	10	.....	1,771
Arkansas	6	2,712	.....
California	6	5,061	.....
Connecticut	6	28	.....
Delaware	3	.....	2,476
Florida	4	614	.....
Georgia	11	.....	26,863
Illinois	21	22,589	.....
Indiana	15	.....	2,568
Iowa	11	41,254	.....
Kansas	5	20,162	.....
Kentucky	12	.....	37,153
Louisiana	6	24,777	.....
Maine	7	10,631	.....
Maryland	8	.....	15,135
Massachusetts	13	13,405	.....
Michigan	11	16,785	.....
Minnesota	5	14,984	.....
Mississippi	8	24,049	.....
Missouri	15	.....	41,858
Nebraska	3	2,478	.....
Nevada	3	.....	1,053
New Hampshire	5	1,170	.....
New Jersey	9	.....	5,979
New York	35	13,318	.....
North Carolina	10	1,200	.....
Ohio	23	16,084	.....
Oregon	3	846	.....
Pennsylvania	29	14,575	.....
Rhode Island	4	1,153	.....
South Carolina	7	33,534	.....
Tennessee	12	.....	34,479
Texas	8	.....	24,279
Vermont	5	21,389	.....
Virginia	11	.....	2,239
West Virginia	5	.....	2,857
Wisconsin	10	2,329	.....
Total	366		
Necessary to choice	184		

THE MONTANA TRIUMPH.

The Democratic Victory Overwhelming and Decisive—The Democrats Sweep the Territory by 500 Majority—Gain of a Democratic Congressman.

The Helena (Montana) *Gazette* comes to us with the Democratic rooster crowing and flapping over such head-lines as these: "MONTANA REDEEMED! OVERWHELMING AND DECISIVE VICTORY! TRIUMPHANT ELECTION OF MARTIN MAGINNIS! INDORSEMENT OF GREELEY AND BROWN! BILLY AND HIS MINSTRELS TAKE A WALK." It will be seen that the Democratic majority approximates to 500. Last year the Radicals carried the Territory and elected Clagett to Congress by 415 majority. This shows a Democratic and Liberal gain of nearly 1,000 in a total vote of 10,000. The following returns are from the Helena *Gazette*:

We forbore to delude our readers with incomplete returns, and have chosen to wait till the smoke had fairly raised before we gave an account of the battle-field. The following figures will be found not to vary greatly from the official count.

CLAGETT MAJORITIES.

Lewis and Clake	180		
Madison	—		
Total	180		

MAGINNIS MAJORITIES.

Gallatin	171	Missoula (ex.)	175
Chotean	42		
Beaverhead	80	Total	644
Deer Lodge	64	Clagett's maj.	180
Jefferson	60		
Meagher	52	Maginnis's maj.	464

In Madison Democratic advices claim twelve majority for Maginnis. The *Herald* claims ten for Clagett. Very close.

If Missoula, which is bound to be the banner county, gives 250, as certainly it would seem from the despatches she will, Maginnis's majority will be 500. Let Sitting Bull buck against that.

THE New York *Day Book*, which has hitherto favored the policy of putting a straight Democratic ticket in the field, has yielded to the universal anti-GRANT sentiment of the country, and hoisted the GREELEY and BROWN flag. In doing so the *Day Book* says: "The Democratic party has shown itself incapable of saving the country by itself, and a portion of our former opponents having become perfectly satisfied that General GRANT'S administration, if continued four years longer, must end in military despotism at the North as well as the South, it is proposed to join forces and defeat GRANT. Mr. GREELEY'S nomination, therefore, means this, and this only—the overthrow of military rule, and the reconciliation of North and South. * * General GRANT must be defeated—his army must be disbanded and set to work like other men—the horde of negro slaves he drives to the polls must be outvoted at the North—the carpet-bag thieves must be driven from the South, from the continent, from the civilized earth, and the union for which half a million men laid down their lives must be restored. GRANT defeated, the gigantic mumbo-jumboism that now oppresses the South beaten down, and we shall breathe the air of freedom again, and for this one simple, direct purpose, this terrible, overwhelming necessity now pressing upon us, we must do our utmost to elect HORACE GREELEY, and save the country from utter ruin."

"WE are advised to clasp hands across the bloody chasm, but I protest against this advice."—*Secretary Boutwell.*

"The battle must be once more between the blue and the gray."—*Senator Morton.*

Have not these fanatics had bloodshed enough?

LONGSTREET was an office-holder under GRANT'S Administration, and AKERMAN was a member of his Cabinet. Yet the collarites are horrified at the idea that GREELEY may select a rebel for his Cabinet.

THE Chicago *Times* (anti-GREELEY), remarks: "It is a matter of principle such politicians as BANKS never to 'pronounce' for anybody until they think he is going to be elected."

A THOROUGH canvass of the German voters of the City of Springfield, Ill., reveals the fact that 751 are for GREELEY, four for GRANT, and fourteen doubtful.

SPEECH

—OF—

HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE

At Greensburg, Penn'a., Monday, August 19, 1872.

MEN OF WESTMORELAND: I come to you to-night to give to you, as I would to the people of my own district, the reasons that impel me to the support of the principles and the candidates of the Baltimore Convention and to learn here in the Star of the West whether the pulses of the Democratic heart throb as do mine in earnest sympathy with and cordial support of the ticket nominated at Reading.

The preservation and perpetuity of that complex and magnificent form of government which is embodied in the constitution of the United States, and through and under which the rights of the people, the rights of the States and the duties of the Federal Government are protected and defined have been the leading ideas of that vast body of men heretofore and now known as the Democratic party. A strict construction of the Federal Constitution, the possession by the State governments of every governmental function not granted by express words or necessary implication to the Federal Government; the rights of the people paramount over all, and *their* protection the guiding star in construction of every granted or implied power, have been and are now the very essence of the faith of more than three millions of the voters of the Republic. When their representatives wielded the power and directed the energies of the Republic it was in strict accordance with these principles, and when their antagonists assumed control and experimented upon the reversal of these cardinal tenets, their ejection from power and from place soon followed. When the civil war seemed to shake to its very foundation the governmental structure, these were the rallying cries with which the Democracy of the north, yielding cordial support to the government, gathered the true men of the republic for the protection and preservation of the great principles of free government, and these were the magnets that attracted the love, the respect and the earnest devotion of the millions of men, who, during a decade of opprobrium and calumny have followed the flag and shared the fortunes of the Democratic party. The preservation of the principles of free government and the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, within their just sphere, were the objects to which our organization was dedicated, and robed in the panoply of these great purposes it has compelled the respect of its adversaries, it has kept alive the spirit of liberty, and it to-day presents itself living, progressive, conquering. For the advancement of these great ends it now shows to the world its abnegation of self, its ability to grasp with vigor the opportunities of the present, and its fitness to deal with the grave questions of the immediate future. Its enemies have often alleged its death; they now assert its decease and burial, but if it ever was mortal it now demonstrates its immortality by its acceptance of the infusion of a new element that shall reinvigorate its frame and quicken the pulses of its tremendous power. As in the days when the purer parts of the old Whig organization came to our aid in support of the articles of our faith, so now the purest element, the very brain and marrow of the Republican organization, accepts our doctrines, and unites with us for the attainment of our leading objects.

I want no more complete enunciation of the political faith to which I have always yielded assent than I find in the words of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform:

"The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power."

And in the words of our candidate for President, in his letter of acceptance:

"That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government, and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be jealously upheld as a safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public ordor, and that there shall be no federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgement of its own people shall prescribe."

These are the very words of our ancient political dogmas; they are the formulas in which the youth of the Democracy have ever been instructed, and they are all that is vital to the proper administration of the government. They cover and embrace the whole scope and purpose of our search for power, and their just application will perpetuate the institutions of our country and will restore prosperity and happiness to the whole people. Who will not look with pride upon the magnificent spectacle that is presented in the cordial unity of the best men of the nation for the restoration of an era of official purity, and the safety of the cardinal principles of free government. The Democratic party cannot die whilst the constitution lives. In the cordial acceptance of its leading doctrines by the Liberal Republicans and in its own capacity to elevate itself to the plane of perfect self-denial for the good of the whole people it gives most glorious tokens of its vitality, its energy and its enduring existence. What matters it that the man of the hour has not been of us in the past? Men are nothing—principles are everything. Candidates are the ephemeral creations of the present need, whilst ideas that are vital are lasting and permanent candidates may come to administer, but ideas triumphant invariably govern. Reform in the administration of the government, the advancement of the rights of the states and the protection of those of the people are the ideas that are to triumph, and he who represents them will be powerless to prevent their full recognition.

Nor can it be justly said that any wish to prevent the practical results that will flow from their triumph is chargeable to Mr. Greeley. He has ever been an advocate of official purity and has manfully advocated the doctrines of amnesty and reconciliation. These cover the whole ground; they imply the withdrawal of federal interference from the enforced control of Southern States and the full permission for the people there to govern themselves. The triumph of these ideas will end the rule of carpet-bag adventurers from Pennsylvania and the North, will stop the shameful squanderings of the people's money in every Southern State, and will speedily place their industries, both manufacturing and agricultural, upon a firm and substantial basis. Contrast the situation of South Carolina with that of Virginia to-day; both went into rebellion; in the former are found carpet-bag government, enormous debt, grinding taxation and insecurity of person and property, from the conduct of lawless, misguided and oppressed men. There the federal government upholds and maintains its almost arbitrary power, and the paternal rule of a centralized government perpetuates iniquity, and goads the people well nigh to madness. In the latter, since the war, the people have governed themselves in their own way, without interference from federal dictation or carpet-bag patriots, and the industries of the Commonwealth resume their busy course, their government is justly and economically administered, and ku-kluz organizations and intestine disorders are unheard of. To practically apply the Democratic adage, "that people is best governed which is least governed," to the existing condition of the Southern States, is the plain pathway to their recovery from the evils that now afflict them, and in its application we find the triumph of the ideas of local self-government and of official purity. These are the essential questions of the living present. These are and ever have been our prominent ideas.

I am not here to sing paeans of praise to chosen candidate of the Democracy, but I am here to appeal to your reason and your judgment in behalf of your own principles and of the public good. I am here to ask you to see and feel as I do, that success in this contest brings success to your principles and your organization, and gives to the republic lasting peace and good government. No party can stand in the way of the public good, few can elevate themselves to the height of self-denial and patient toil to accomplish that result, and I now seek to show to you the magnanimity of that grand organization in whose service, and in support of whose doctrines we have spent our lives, from the standpoint of its present attitude.

As to the candidate for President it suffices me to know that he is that candidate, chosen by the representatives of the Democracy in perfect accord with the rules and usages of the organization, that the Convention that named him was formally and regularly constituted, that he was selected without dissension, that he is a man of integrity of character and honesty of purpose, whose past life is a guaranty that he will fulfill his pledges, that he frankly accepts and recognizes the tenets of my own faith as the rule of his official action, and that with him alone can I have any assurance of success. In his antagonism to the Democracy, I myself, when earnestly performing the labor which fell to my lot as the official head of the organization in my native State have received most unmerited abuse and been the victim of malignant misrepresentation from the paper with which he has long been connected. Yet, "these are faults of manner and of temper which, when mended, are always pardoned, and I will not permit my judgment to be disturbed by consideration so trifling as these."

I do not claim the honor of being an original Greeley man. My convictions were that both the Cincinnati and Baltimore conventions could have done better in their choice of men, but I was an early advocate of the policy of uniting all of the elements of opposition to the present corrupt administration. I believed that that union could best be effected upon some other name than the one we now have, but when the vast majority of the convention pointed out the path of unity, and forgetful of past differences, of personal aims and of the claims of our own true men decreed the acceptance of the Cincinnati platform and candidates and thus gave the highest proof that political organization has ever given of its patriotism, magnanimity and earnest devotion to its principles, it was not for me to place my judgment, my prejudices or my convictions above the judgment and convictions of a pure and patriotic a body of men as ever assembled. I yielded at once to the means selected by them for the accomplishment of the great ends we all earnestly seek. The means are but secondary. Unity for the attainment of our great objects is the essential thing. The only power that you and I recognize as vested with the right to speak has settled that the support of Horace Greeley for President and the adoption of the Cincinnati platform are the means to make effective the unity of the force whose mission is the overthrow of public corruption and mal-administration.

"The movement at Cincinnati was one essentially Republican. It had no element of Democracy within it. It was coerced from honest Republicans by their disgust at the greed and nepotism, the personal government and corruption that surrounded an administration they themselves had helped to create. The fear that the principles of constitutional liberty would be subverted by the very forces to which they had given vitality and strength compelled them as honest men to raise their voices and exert their influence against the impending infamy. A republican movement in its inception, its progress and development gave earnest of power and elicited evidences of cordial approval among the masses of their organization until it culminated at Cincinnati in the division of the Republicon party and the nomination by Republicans of Horace Greeley as a candidate of Republicans against Grant, the Republican President they themselves had elected. They sought a union with us to assure their purpose to stem the tide of corruption, to advance the standard of reform. They proclaimed their earnest desire for peace, for reconciliation, for a return to the paths of official purity and of constitutional liberty. Placing themselves squarely upon our leading doctrines, they recognized existing realities as accomplished facts, and extended to us the invitation to unite with them in their great purposes. We could not doubt their earnestness and their integrity, for the life-long record of men like Schurz and Trumbull assured us of both, and we would be recreant to our patriotic instincts if we did not sink our personal prejudices in the acceptance of the proffered hand when it alone gave token of the accomplishment of the ends we sought.

Republicans themselves flee from the degeneracy of their own officials and the corrupted organization and seek alliance with us for the advancement of our objects upon the common bond of the public good. It would be worse than suicidal to refuse to welcome them. When men like Black and Sumner, Hendricks and Schurz, Seymour and Trumbull, sinking all minor differences in the necessities of the hour unite to confront a common danger, patriots everywhere should promptly close the ranks and go forward with unbroken array.

Radical newspapers, with that singular consistency which often characterizes them, and Radical orators whose voices have often been raised in abuse of myself now call me to the witness stand in behalf of General Hartranft, and are somewhat fulsome in their endorsement of my public career and official position. I am much more accustomed to their abuse than to

praise. Encomiums from Radical papers and orators are novel sensations for me, and I have no doubt the role is somewhat a novel one to them.

It is quite refreshing to find in parallel columns of the same Radical sheet one article laudatory of myself for my implied and assumed endorsement of Hartranft and in the other an article teeming with bitter and unfounded partisan charges against both Mr. Buckalew and myself.

It is charged that I assented to and voted for the bill extending the official term of General Hartranft as auditor general. I neither voted for nor assented to it. It was passed on a Monday night—notoriously the hour at which all snakes in legislative circles are brought forth—and was passed through the senate in the absence of both Mr. Buckalew and myself. He was absent in the attendance of his duties on the McClure-Gray committee and I was at my home at court. If I had been present I would have voted against it, for I have always spoken and voted against the policy of extending the official term of any incumbent of an elective offices. I have always regarded it as a wrong upon the people and fruitful of a corrupt and demoralizing tendencies.

It is assumed and charged that the concluding paragraphs of the report of the Evans committee were intended to and actually do exculpate and acquit General Hartranft from all censure in regard to that infamous transaction. It is to be remembered that the Evans committee was charged by the Senate with two specific duties under separate resolutions introduced and passed at different times. The first and principal duty enjoined was to inquire into the facts attending the settlement and collection of war claims by George O. Evans. This duty commenced January 23, 1872. On the 29th day of February following, the Senate referred to that committee a certain resolution in reference to a communication in the New York *Tribune* with direction to inquire into the truth or falsity of the charges made therein. These duties were separately pursued and all of the last clause of the reports of the committee has exclusive reference to the duty enjoined by the last named resolution. Our investigation proved that this communication was the production of Evans or some one of his friends, and that the specific charges therein made against Hartranft and Mackey were not true.

The Committee was fully satisfied that that communication was intended as a foil to the pending investigation and we gave it but trifling respect.

The duty enjoined by the first and principal resolution was pursued by us all earnestly, and I am sure conscientiously. In penning the report—a duty I sought to avoid—I gave the facts elicited as succinctly as I could, and drew the conclusions I deemed warranted thereby. I read it first to the committee, full except Gen. White, and a second time to the full committee. It was approved and printed and then signed by all. I can speak but for myself as to any attempt to interpret the language used otherwise than in accordance with its plain meaning. When I said:

"Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bald an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong. Evans collected $183,168.34 and retains the whole. State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public; and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty. They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets without requiring from him any security whatever—"

I meant precisely what the language plainly imports. The transaction was regarded by us all as so glaring an infamy that we sought to exculpate none. There were sins both of omission and of commission and both received all the condemnation it was possible for us to give consistent with the facts ascertained.

"In expressing our disapprobation of the looseness of official routine" surely no one dreamed that laxity in the executive office where the assets were not filed was the thing condemned. The assets to the full value of a million were in the office of the auditor general, and their passage there from into the hands of Evans without security was "the looseness of official routine" that was in my mind when I drew and signed the report. No one of the committee, either then or since, has expressed any opinion approving the act of the auditor general in this respect.

From the introduction of the two resolutions, the separate inquiries into each, the plain language of the report itself in this regard, and the facts proved and aded to the report, it is apparent that the concluding paragraph of the report has exclusive reference to the *Tribune* communication and its charges.

Both the written and unwritten history of this transaction cry aloud for reform in the administration of the State government, and none who knew the inner workings of the machinery thereof, but will earnestly pray for a change of policy, a change of officials and a change of official routine.

LEGISLATIVE.

Washington, Beaver and Butler District.

The Democratic Conferees selected in this county to meet with those of Beaver and Washington counties, are Hon. Samuel Marshall, J. W. Christy, and Mr. Henry. These gentlemen have been elected as Conferees from this county and charged with the duty of conferring with the other conferees in the selection of candidates for Constitutional delegate Senator and members of the Assembly. The twenty-ninth inst., Thursday, has been suggested as a proper time to meet, and the St. Charles Hotel in Pittsburgh as the proper place. If it meets the convenience of the other conferees, we hope they will so signify in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

In Washington county, the conferees for choosing Constitutional delegates, are not the same persons as those chosen to select Senator and members of the Assembly. We know not how they are constituted in Beaver, but we suggest that all the conferees meet at the same time and place, and the ticket completed. This plan would avoid the necessity of any subsequent meeting.

What say our friends in Beaver and Washington?—*Butler Herald.*

The Texas cattle fever is reported to have broken out among some of the herds in Sangamon and Morgan counties, Illinois, and has created quite a panic among stock men, although as yet the disease does not appear to have spread much.

The New York *Times'* Utica dispatch says Ex-Governor Morgan, General Dix and Judge Robinson are the most prominent candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination. Train will be nominated for Congressman at Large by acclamation. Surveyor Cornell named for Lieutenant Governor.

RIOT.

The Riot Continues with Unabated Fury—Repetition of the Horrors of '66 Feared—The Constabulary Reinforced Hourly.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A special dispatch from London says the riots in Belfast continue with unabated fury, and the city is at the mercy of the blood thirsty mob. Martial law has been declared, fearing a repetition of the terrible scenes of '66. All places of business were closed at noon. A regular panic prevails, and many respectable person have fled from the city. The Orangemen, in bodies of three and four hundred, issue from their headquarters in Sandy Row, and rush through the principal streets like demons, firing in all directions. It is apprehended they will attempt to demolish several Roman Cathlic institutions, and large reinforcements of constabulary have accordingly surrounded them to resist the attack. Several regiments, including detachments from the Royal Barracks in Dublin, were drawn up to-day in High street and the vicinity of Linen Hall, ready to charge the rioters. Dragoons and mounted constabulary patrolled the city last night, but the shooting was as brisk as ever. In many instances innocent victims were killed.

Bitter outcries are made against the city authorities, who, just as during the riots of '66, allowed the fiends to pelt troops with brick bats, wreck churches, pillage stores, and perpetrate atrocious murders before they gave the word of command. The Orangemen are mostly favored although they have been charged. The mode of warfare is cowardly in the extreme, and people walking quietly along are shot down like dogs.

At this writing the hospital in Great Patrick street is filled with wounded and dying, and the screams of the sufferers as they are taken in are heartrending. Several women have been shot. The troops can do nothing without the sanction of the Mayor, who, owing to the great indignation of the citizens, has at length been compelled to order the military to engage with the rioters. About a dozen persons have been shot at the so called "Boyne Bridge," near the railway station.

During the riots in '66 the Orangemen made an effigy of O'Connell, tied a rope around its neck and plunged it in water. They subsequently placed it in a coffin, and, after mimicking the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church, burst open the Catholic cemetery at Friars Bush. The ringleader, a man named James Connell, was next day shot dead by the police, while leading a gang of rioters to burn the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The Orangemen detest the memory of Daniel O'Connell, owing to his having won Catholic emancipation in 1829, and it was because the Roman Catholics were celebrating that victory that the Orangemen again commenced the attack.

The scene since Thursday last was terrible. It was at first thought that order would be restored in a day or two, but the partiality and bad management of authorities have led to the present dreadful state of affairs. Many private houses have been torn down or burned.

Worked up to a fit of desperation, the Roman Catholics from the district known as "Pound Liney" and Hercules street, have appeared in the streets to resist the ferocious assaults of the Orongemen, who for the last two or three days have made the most appalling threats. Respectable citizens are seized with terror and are trembling in their houses with fear.

The ship carpenters being mostly Orangemen, have joined the rioters with their formidable weapons. The opposing parties had several engagements last night and this morning, and several men were killed. If the authorities prevent the military from clearing the streets and shooting down the rioters, the city will be rutted. As a last resource a quantity of ammunition and rifles have been distributed among a number of deputy constables, who will assist in enforcing order. In attempting to keep the Orangemen and Roman Catholics apart several soldiers belonging to the Fortieth regiment of Infantry, were seriously wounded, and conveyed to the hospital.

Fighting is going on at a place called Thompson's Bank, where navies are employed.

Another engagement occurred last night, near the County Down Railway station, in York street, and it was not until several men had been cut down that the constabulary succeeded in dispersing the opposing parties.

The Control of the City Surrendered into the Hands of the Military.

LATER.—LONDON, August 20.—Despite the action of the authorities, who, owing to their utter helplessness and inefficiency, were obliged to surrender control of the city into the hands of the military, the rioters are vigorously carrying out their desperate deeds of blood and plunder. The Orangemen charged this morning with fixed bayonets up Carryck Hill, but soon after meeting an opposing force on the old Lodge Road of Roman Catholics they engaged with them and fought for over an hour with guns, paving stones and bludgeons. Many of the employees from the mills on the Antrim road have quit work to join the rioters.

There is no knowing where the matter will end. The riots of '66 lasted three weeks. It seems that the commandant is determined to enforce order, and accordingly intimates that every person found on the streets will be treated as a rioter. Public houses are closed to-day. The soldiers effectually cleared the streets and the rioters are now dodging around the corners firing stray shots.

Belfast Riot.

LONDON, August 20.—The rioting in Belfast continued without abatement yesterday, despite the warning proclamation of the Mayor and Magistrates, and the fighting was kept up by the rioters at various quarters with stones, bludgeons and firearms. The Magistrates began yesterday to swear in special constables, and a proclamation was issued by the Mayor authorizing the troops holding the streets to fire upon all rioters and assemblages offering resistance. All the stores are closed, and business is entirely suspended. Additional troops are expected to reach Belfast to-day.

LATER.—A dispatch from Dublin last night reported no cessation of the rioting at Belfast. The mob yesterday attacked three large warehouses, and made a complete wreck of the interior, carrying off every portable article, and demolishing all other merchandise.

The magistrates, becoming convinced of their inability to restore order, surrendered the control of the city into the hands of the military, practically establishing martial law. The commanding officer issued a proclamation warning all quietly disposed citizens to remain in their houses, and stating that every person found on the streets will be looked upon as a riotor and treated accordingly. All public houses received orders to close and not re-open until permitted by the authorities.

Harry Bassett is said to have been barred out of the Monmouth course in future.

A Voice from Africa

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

A Letter from the Great African Traveler to his Brother in Canada.

TORONTO, August 19.—A brother of Dr. Livingstone, residing at Listowell, Ontario, has received letters from the Doctor dated last November, Ujiji, Africa. The following is the full text of the letter:

UJIJI, Nov. 16th, 1871.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I received your welcome letter in February last, written when the cable news made you put off your suits of mourning. This was the first intimation I had that a cable had been successfully laid in the deep Atlantic. Very few letters have reached me for for years, in consequence of my friends speculating where I should come out on the west coast, down the Nile or elsewhere.

The watershed is a broad upland between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea, and some seventy miles long. The springs of the Nile that rise thereon are almost innumerable. It would take part of a man's lifetime to count them. One part, 64 miles of latitude, gave 32 springs from the calf to waist deep, or one spring for every two miles. A bird's-eye view of them would be like the vegetation of the frost on the window panes. To ascertain that all of these fountains united with four great rivers on the upper part of the Nile valley, was the work of time and much travel. Many a weary foot I trod ere light dawned on the ancient problem.

If I had left at the end of the two years, for which my bare expenses were paid, I could have thrown very little more light on the country than the Portuguese who in there three slavery visits to Cazembe asked for ivory and slaves and heard of nothing else. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned till I was really ashamed, and almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hyperocephalus. I went forward, backward and sideways, feeling my way every step of the way. I was generally groping in the dark; for who cared where the rivers ran. Of these four rivers into which the springs of the Nile converge, the central one, called Lualaba, is the largest. It begins, as the river Chambeze, which flows into the great lake Baugwolo. On leaving it its name is changed from the Chambeze to Luapula, and that enters lake Moero. Coming out of it the name Lualuba is resumed and it flows into a third lake, Kamalondo, which receives one of the four large drains mentioned above. It then flows on and makes two enormous bends to the west, which made me often fear that I was following the Congo instead of the Nile. It is from one to three miles broad and never can be waded at any part, or any time of the year. Far down in th valley it receives another of the four large rivers above mentioned, the Lockie or Lomame, which flows through what I have named Lake Lincoln, and then joins the central Lualaba.

We have then only two lines of drainage in the lower part of the great valley; that is Tanguayka and Albert Lake, which are but one lake, river, or say, if you want to be pedantic, Lacrustine River. These two form the eastern line of the Laulaba, which I call Webb's Laulaba is the western line, nearly as depicted by Ptolemy in the second century of our era. After the Lamame enters the Laulaba, the fourth great lake in the central line of drainage is found, but this I have not yet seen, nor yet the link between the eastern and western mains, at the top of the Ptolemy loop the great central line goes down into the large reedy lakes. Possibly those reported to Nero's centurion, and those from the western at Petherick's arm, which Spoke and Grant and Baker believed to be the river of Egypt. Neither can be called the Nile until they unite. The Lakes mentioned in the central line of drainage are by no means small. Lake Baugwolo at the lowest estimate is 150 miles, and I tried to cross it and measure its breadth exactly; the first stage was to an inhabited island twenty-four miles. The second stage could be seen from its highest point, or rather the tops of trees upon it, evidently fed up by mirage. The third stage, the mainland, was said to be as far beyond, but my canoe men had stolen the canoe and they got a hint that the real owners were in pursuit and got into a flurry to return home Oh that they had. But I only had my coverlet left to hire another craft and the Lake being four hundred feet above the sea, it was very cold, so I gave in and went back, but I believe the breadth to be between six and seven hundred miles. Baugwolo, Moero and Kamalondo are looked on as one great "riverine" lake and is one of the Ptolemy group. The other is Tanganyka, which I found steadily flowing to the North.

This geographist's predecessors must have gleaned their geography from the men who witnessed this very region. The reason why his genuine geography was rejected was the extreme modesty of modern map-makers. One idle person in London published a pamphlet which with killing modesty he entitled "inner Africa laid open," and in the newspapers, even in the *Times* rails at any one who travels and dares to find a country different from that drawn in his twaddle. I am a great sinner in the poor fellow's opinion, and the *Times* published his ravings, even when I was most universally believed to be dead. Nobody, but Lord Brougham and I, know what people will say after we are gone. The work of trying to follow central lines of drainage down has taken me away from the mails or postage.

The Manyema are undoubtedly canibals, but it was long before I could get conclusive evidence thereon. I was sorely let and hindred by having half caste Moslem attendants, unmitigated cowards and false as their Prophet, of whose religion they have only imbued the fulsome pride. They forced me back when almost in sight of the end of my exploration, a distance of between four and five hundred miles, under the blazing verticle sun. I came here a mere ruckle of bones, terribly jaded in body and mind. The head man of my worthless Moslems remained here, and as he had done from the coast ran riot with the goods sent to me. Drunk for a month at a time, he then divined on the Koran and found that I was dead, sold off all the goods that remained for slaves and ivory for himself, and I arrived to find myself destitute of everything except a few goods I left in case of need. These goods are currency here, and I had to wait till other goods and other men come from Zanzibar, when I was placed in charge of my supply of soap, brandy, opium and gunpowder from certain Banians, British subjects. He was fourteen months returning, all the expenses being paid out of my stock. Three months were ample and then he remained here and sold off all. You call this smart, do you? some do. If you don't, I think it moral idiocy.

Yours affectionately,
DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

The Stadt theatre, New York, was sold at auction to Wm. Martin for $122,000.

THE COLORED VOTE.

Is It to be Sold at so Much a Head?—Trouble Between the Radical County Committee and a Leading Colored Politician.

To the Editor of The Post.

Havn't you heard of the Radical Committee and Granville Woodson in regard to the amount he is to receive for keeping the colored voters in line in opposition to Greeley? If not I can tell you that Granville wants some cash for handing over his followers; yes, two thousand dollars is what he asks, and the committee thinks that one thousand dollars ought to pay him for his services. There has been several pow wows of late. Granville remains firm, and up to last accounts the committee had not agreed to give more than one thousand. Now I am opposed to buying voters, but in case Granville is in the market with his troops, couldn't he do better by inviting proposals, or is he afraid his followers would claim a share of the good things? Granville "stick."

AVERY.

GREENSBURG, PA.

Enthusiastic Meeting and Eloquent Addresses.

Special to THE POST.

GREENSBURG, August 19, 1872.

An immense meeting was held here his evening under the auspices of the Jefferson Association. Fully three thousand people were present. A grand torch light procession passed through the principal streets to Kittering,s Hotel where a vast concourse of people had assembled. Hon. Wm. A. Wallace was the principal speaker. His remarks elicited frequent and long-continued applause. He was followed by P. H. Winston, Esq., of Allegheny, Pa., in a neat and pointed address.

The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic assemblages ever held here. Count Old Westmoreland good by an increased majority for the grand old Democratic party and its national and State nominees.

J. C.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Grand Greeley Rally—The Liberal Republicans Turn Out en masse—Eloquent Speeches by Boyd Crumrine, Esq., Dr. Le Moyne, and Hon. Thos. M. Marshall—Great Enthusiasm.

Special to THE POST.

WASHINGTON, Pa., August 19, 1872.

The Liberal Republicans held a meeting in the town hall of this place this evening, which was one of the largest hall gatherings ever held here. The spacious audience room was filled to its utmost capacity and hundreds were compelled to go away for want of room. Boyd Crumrine, Esq., presided, assisted by twenty-three Vice Presidents and Secretaries, embracing many of the active Republicans in the county. Mr. Crumrine made an admirable address on taking the chair, in which he severely criticized Grant and his administration, and announced the intention of himself and those acting with him to vote against corruption of all kinds, whether represented by a national administration or a Treasury ring. That they would vote against any one supported by Cameron, or who supported Cameron. This part of the speech was loudly applauded.

Dr. Le Moyne, of this place, was then introduced and spoke for about three quarters of an hour. He said he was originally a Democrat and left the party on account of its co-operation with the slavery men of the South. Now, however, said he, slavery is dead and the Democracy again accept the teachings of their old apostle, Thomas Jefferson, in favor of freedom. I shake hands with them and gladly co-operate with them in their efforts to bring about a complete reconciliation, and reform the conduct of our government. The Doctor was frequently applauded.

He proposes to deliver several addresses during the campaign. It may be proper to say that he was one of the prominent apostles of abolitionism and was several times a candidate for National and State offices.

Your fellow-townsman Thomas M. Marshall was next introduced and was received with enthusiastic applause. He claimed still to be a Republican, that the great measures projected and consummated by the Republican party were irrevocably impressed on the Constitution. The slaves are now freemen and only those not free were the masters of hundreds and thousands of slaves. Have they not been sufficiently punished? Their property is gone and many of them are penniless, being destitute of the necessaries of life. Is it not time the wark of vengeance and hate should cease, and that we should have restored the union of interests? He claimed that a higher power than either the Republican or Democratic party freed the slaves and they would remain free forever, notwithstanding the cry of the Grant organs that Greeley's election would return them to slavery.

In referring to the candidates for Governor of our State Mr. M. said that the chiefs of the ring were determined to disregard the vote and count Hartranft in; that they had succeeded in that game at the last Gubernatorial election; that Geary was fairly defeated, but was courted in. He said that Hartranft is either incapable or dishonest; that his failure to comply with the requirements of the law in the Evans swindle, proved this. He also said that there is not a Republican member of the State or the United States Senate who does not know that Mr. Buckalew is an honest man.

He closed by earnestly advising all his hearers to vote for Greeley, Brown and Buckalew.

SPECTATOR.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association, held on Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister, made an address strongly favoring the progress of education in his country, which had received an impetus from this country. He was elected an honorary member of the Association. Mr. Mori's address was delivered in good English, and was well received.

THE MILL ON THE OHIO.

BRUISERS IN COUNCIL,

A Battle or a "Flunk."

The "Pugs" Meet in West Virginia—One Afraid and the Other Dare Not—The Ring Pitched but the Battle Don't Proceed—The High Contracting Parties Disagree Over the Choice of a Referee—They are to Meet Near the Same Place This Morning—The Fizzle Probably Redeemed—The Union Depot Crowded With "Young Fellers."

The sports of the city were busy as beavers yesterday from early in the morning until high noon, conjecturing, discussing and wondering when and where the two bruisers O'Baldwin and Mace would land. The contradictory reports that were flying around every hour only added fuel to the flame and before the morning was half over those interested were up to a fever of excitement, which the sultriness of the weather helped along amazingly. At one moment intelligence of a superfine quality would be floating around that Mace was in the city and O'Baldwin at Irwin station, awaiting an opportunity to slip the crowd and make for the place of meeting before the public could get wind of their intentions. Then the "fancy" were much troubled and begun to feel anxious lest they might miss the mill. Most of them were well loaded down with a couple of day's rations of sandwiches in their pockets and not a few were staggering under sufficient of the ardent to have done them, if properly distributed, for a week. Most of the would be attendants of the fight were satisfied, however, to know that the match had not yet come off and were willing to stand their chances of getting to the grounds in time. Then quite a difference of opinion existed as to where the battle field would be; Line Island being the one popularly accepted, but a few knowing ones insisting that a nice little nook located at a point twenty miles below Steubenville was dead certain to be the grounds selected, and that the other story was merely gotten up to mislead any of the authorities who might be prowling about with a view to interfering with the fun. It would be useless to detail the various rumors that were rife; suffice it to say that they were all chaff, not a single grain of truthful wheat being detectable in the entire heap. No interference from the authorities here was anticipated but in case such should occur it was understood that Peter O'Neil, contractor, and P M'Gee and John Gordon were to be O'Baldwin's sureties.

A large crowd gathered at the Union Depot yesterday afternoon in expectation of seeing both the "pugs" in the 1:35 train, but they did not get in until 2:05, and owing to the railway men locking the doors but few got a glimpse of our "distinguished" visitors. The train went off with them soon after, accompanied by quite a number of persons from this city. From information received through a locomotive engineer we knew quite early in the evening that the train put off its living freight at Colliers, a station in a neck of woods seven miles east of Steubenville, and close by the State line. The following telegram received at the office of THE POST explains the situation of affairs up to this morning:

ANOTHER FIZZLE.

COLLIERS, W. Va., August 21.—About two hundred roughs and sporting men, with Mace and O'Baldwin, arrived this afternoon at Colliers Valley, near the State line between Pennsylvania and Virginia. A ring was pitched at 6 p. m. and Mace was the first to enter the ring. He won the toss for corners and occupied the northwest corner. After an hour's deliberation the men could not agree upon a referee and that ended the fight. Amid much dissatisfaction the pugilists then proceeded to Steubenville to meet to-morrow.

STILL FIZZLING.

COLLIERS, WEST VA., August 21.—Mace and O'Baldwin with about two hundred men attended with a vast number of spectators crossed the river. The ring was formed and after a little delay Mace first entered the ring and O'Baldwin followed. About an hours' quarreling over a choice of referee was made, Mace saying he was getting old, this was his last fight and he wanted fair play. O'Baldwin wanted to fight without a referee. After great dissatisfaction and tall swearing the ring was taken up and the men proceeded to Steubenville to wait until to-morrow. The authorities have been notified to arrest the men, and there is no doubt entertained that they will be arrested and bailed in a heavy sum to keep the peace. One country gentleman had his pocketbook stolen, losing a check for $4,000 on a Pittsburgh bank. Other losses of small amounts are reported.

P. L.

THE VERY LATEST.

Notwithstanding these telegrams, at one o'clock this morning the crowd at the Rush House and all the hotels near the Union Depot was very large. One of our reporters, who interviewed a party who was well posted on all the arrangements appertaining to the "row," discovered that it was not only intended to have a fight, but that not less than three hundred Pittsburghers would be to the fore when the conductor pulled his rope. Besides these, many had gone before although they saw the fizzle announced in the telegrams as printed above. The bets at the Rush House run $100 to $80 and $100 to $75 on O'Balwin with no takers. The wagers were just exactly the other way. Thousands of dollars were shown to cover the boasts made but in the East and by the few Easteru men who were at the Depot there is no doubt that the Irish Giant has many admirers here.

It is pretty well understood that Billy Goehring of the Red Lion hotel will be referee, though it is possible he may not be accepted. In case he is not Sam Shore will possibly be mooted the coming man, but in any event a Pittsburgh man will be referee.

The train left at 1:58 a. m., and on it a very select crowd, who are willing and able to stand by the "high join't," but there is a select few who talk the other way and were willing to "put up or shut up" on the business.

Among those who arrived in the city yesterday was the redoubtable scoundrel Reddy the Blacksmith who dropped in at Haley's through the day. He is a powerful heavy-necked bescared blackguard whom to look at is almost as bad as committing murder.

The determination of the Pittsburgh men is to force the fight if the men do not come together as expected, and although a large majority are in favor of O'Baldwin all hands are in favor of having the fight come off on a square basis.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Cheering Reports—Clasping Hands—Five Hundred Republicans Join the Reconciliation Ranks.

MEADVILLE, August 20, 1872.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans have been a little slow in perfecting their organization in this county. Their Joint County Convention was held on the 13th inst., at which time they nominated a good county ticket. Our County Committee met yesterday and reported more than five hundred Liberal Republicans by actual count. And here let me say that while we do not wish to be responsible for more than that number in October, if the rest of the State will do her duty, we will carry the county for Greeley in November. Our Republican friends, who are still firm in the faith, and who have been traveling over our State, tell us we have more Liberals in this county in proportion to population than in any other throughout the State. Last evening the two clubs, known as the Democratic and Liberal Greeley and Brown Clubs fused and will henceforth work hand in hand for the same common cause. We are commodiously fixed, having procured the finest hall in the city, in which to hold our meetings. Our first united meeting will be held on the 26th, and one on each succeeding Monday evening thereafter; our last, (excepting our thanksgiving after our victory) being held on the evening of November 4th. H. L. Richmond, the Grant candidate for Congress, expects to give us a hard fight, and I see that many of our friends throughout the State think him to be a popular candidate—in short, one of old Crawfords sons, whom we delight to honor. Never were people more surely mistaken. Mr. Richmond has a certain strength, in his party, that he could wield under all circumstances. But there are influential Republicans in this county who could not be induced to cast their votes for him at this time.

We have ten of the twenty five Republican Attorneys pronounced for Greeley, also two of the delegates to the State Convention that nominated due bill Hartranft. Let the balance of the State do half as well as old Crawford and all will be well.

R.

MERCER CO.

Meeting at Sharon—Speeches by Messrs. Miller and Griffith—Grant's Ruffians at Work.

SHARON, PA., August 20, 1872.

A meeting of the Democrats and Liberals was held in this place last evening which was largely attended. An organization was effected by calling Fred. Hoelzle, Esq., a Liberal Republican member of the Town Council, elected by the Radicals last spring, to the Chair, M. L. Murdock, Esq., a Democrat, and Geo. W. Thompson, Esq., Liberal, were elected Vice Presidents, and Thos. Alexander, Democrat, and T. B. Taylor, Liberal, Secretaries. Prof. Leo Miller, of New York, an able and accomplished orator, was introduced to the audience and that gentleman delivered an able and masterly speech of nearly an hour and a half, which was generally listened to with close attention and marked interest. During the address the orator arraigned President Grant, and while thus engaged, an effort was made by a few unprincipled blackguards of the Grant party to break up the meeting by interrupting the speaker, jeering, shouting for Grant, and other outrageous actions, but the speaker administered a reproof which repelled them from acts of violence and prevented trouble.

After the conclusion of Mr. Miller's address the Hon. Samuel Griffith talked to the audience a few moments, during which he told them some wholesome truths in relation to the extravagance and corruption of Gaant's administration. He gave a detailed history of the immense frauds in the army and navy departments of the Government, and referred briefly but pointedly to the Evans steal in this State, giving Hartranft's connection with that swindle. Mr Griffith is personally very popular with the people of this valley, and by his recognized ability and faithful devotion to the interests of his constituents, has endeared himself to all parties. His remarks were received with enthusiastic evidences of approbation, and at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned with cheers for Greeley and Buckalew.

The Mount Hickory brass band was in attendance, and discoursed excellent music, and on the whole the meeting was eminently successful and happy.

G.

BEAVER CO.

Mass Meeting at Beaver Falls—Speeches by Messrs. Miller, McClelland and Others—The Enemy on the Run.

BEAVER, August 21st.

The Liberal cause is moving along. One of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meetings ever held in the town of Beaver Falls was held last night, August 20th, 1872. From 1,500 to 2,000 people were present and were addressed by Prof. Leo. Miller, of New York. It was one of the most telling and convincing speeches we ever had the pleasure to listen to. The speaker did not appeal to the passions of the people, but to their reason—their hearts and better judgments. His theme was peace and equal rights to all men before the law. No more bitterness, strife, contention and hatred between sections. No more thieving and carpet bag rule. The speech was listened to with the greatest attention, and will produce a good effect. At the close of Mr. Miller's speech, S. B. Wilson, Esq., was called upon and in his usual happy way made some very effective remarks, which were received with applause. The Hon. Wm. McClelland and W. S. Morlam also made some remarks, when the meeting was enlivened with music by the band. Adjourned with three cheers for Greeley, Brown and Buckalew.

We have the enemy on the run here in Beaver Falls, and intend to keep them at it until after the election of Greeley, Brown and Buckalew, when they will be run out of office and consigned to that political oblivion that awaits the unholy crew.

A VOTER.

Grand Liberal Republican Rally.

The Banner County Sound on Honest Horace.

Largest Meeting of the Campaign on Saturday Evening—Immense Enthusiasm—Eloquent Addresses by Hon. Thos. M. Marshall, Dr. Taylor, of Westchester, Drs. King and Coffey and Mr. Otto Luedicke.

Pursuant to announcement a mass meeting of the Liberal Republicans of this city and vicinity was held at the corner of Fifth avenue and Liberty street, on Saturday evening. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic held during the campaign, and in numbers was variously estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000. The meeting was composed of many of the best citizens who have hitherto acted with the Republican party, and contributed to its victories in other years, but who now feel that the administration party has become what George W. Julian so felicitously call it an "organized epitaph" living on its past glories, unable to meet present issues and seeking to maintain its waning ascendency by digging up the ashes of the past, and appealing to the buried hates and rankling memories of the Great Rebellion.

The feature of the evening was the magnificent address of Mr. Marshall, who fully sustained his reputation as one of the most magnetic, impressive and eloquent orators in the country. The speech was a splendid specimen of popular oratory, being anecdotal and logical, abounding in flashes of wit and sallies of humor, and presenting in a masterly manner the *real* issues of the campaign.

The address produced a marked effect on the audience, as no doubt it will on the campaign now opening.

Dr. King opened the meeting by saying that, in obedience to the call of seven hundred Republicans of Allegheny county we have met here this evening to inaugurate one of the most glorious campaigns in the history of our politics, and to start the ball for the election of the great statesman and journalist, Horace Greeley. It is my pleasing duty to announce the officers to preside over this vast assemblage as follows:

President—Dr. H. T. Coffey.

Vice Presidents—Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. Thos. Mellon, Isaiah Dickey, Esq., Dr. James King, C. F. Bauer, Esq., G. Schleiter, L. Beinhauer, Col. Levi Bird Duff, Hon. John Morrison, G. W Barthold, C. Forester, Esq., Hon. Simon Drum, Miras Tindle, Esq., D. Braun, Esq., George Ede, Esq., S. A. McClurg, J. J. Bennett, Andrew Burt, N. Raiber, C. A. Rose, Hon. James Lowry, Jr. D. W. C. Bidwell, Leo. Hahn, S. B. W. Gill, Esq., Dr. Arnold Hertz, A. Koch, Esq., George Sheffler, Ald. A. S. Nicholson, Jas. McLain and N. A. Shaffer.

Secretaries—T. G. Heatley, C. Hess and the reporters of the press.

Pending the arrival of the President of the meeting Dr. King read the following note from that old time Republican and veteran Abolishionist Dr. J. LeMoyne:

WASHINGTON, PA., August 17, 1872.

DEAR DOCTOR: If your meeting had not been on Saturday I would have been with you, I could not well be absent from home over Sunday, and our meeting here is on Monday. Some time during the canvass, if you deem a talk from me to your people judicious, I will endeavor to come. I had not time to prepare a letter to be a part of your published proceedings, as would be useful to you, or creditable to myself. My own private business seems to increase as my ability to perform it diminishes. Yours truly,

F. JULIUS LEMOYNE.

The following letter from Gov. Pierpont of West Virginia, who bolted the Grant Convention at Philadelphia, was received but not read at the meeting:—

FAIRMONT, W. VA., August 13, 1872.

To the Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 9th is received, asking me to address a Liberal Mass Meeting in Pittsburgh on the evening of the 17th inst. I regret I cannot be with you. Every sympathy of my heart is with your cause—the cause of Liberal reform. Pennsylvania needs it. I am a Republican of the strictest sect. Free men, free speech, free press, and competent honest officeholders are all essential to the prosperity of the Republic. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The contest now is, the officeholders against the people. Shall the people choose their officers, or shall the officeholders dictate to them for whom they shall vote? Shall we have an honest administration of our State and National revenue, or shall honest, competent men be placed in office, or shall incompetent relatives of the President and his rings monopolize the offices? Grantism demands the offices for incompetent members of his family. Grantism says strangle investigation of abuses in office. Rob the public treasury to perpetuate the power of the present administration. Turn out the doubting, apply the lash to the refractory. File infamy on all who leave the party. This is Grantism—it has its distinctive features and is as well defined as Napoleonism or Caesarism, and will go into history, as well defined but separate and distinct from Federalism or States Rights, Grantism compared with Caesarism, is in dignity about as petty as grand larceny. It is a weakness in a man that we pity, whom we would like otherwise to honor. But no Republican can teachers me that there is virtue in the people, and with such men as Greeley, Brown and Buckalew for leaders, there can be little doubt as to the result in Pennsylvania this fall.

I am Yours Truly,

F. H. PIERPONT.

DR. COFFEY on being introduced by Dr. King proceeded to say that he was no politician, but like every other American citizen he felt an interest in the affairs of the country, and endeavored to keep himself informed as to the political changes which are going on. He was here as an individual in his right as an American citizen to express his honest sentiments. The Republican party was the party of free speech. It was founded on the right of free speech. The people—not the Republican party put down the rebellion. The Republican party was a splendid instrumentality to that end. But when the unity and perpetuity of the Nation were threatened, it was the people who rose in their might and said that slavery must die, as it stood in the way of free speech.

The Republic lives to-day thanks to the Republican party, the Democratic party not the people. I am not here to denounce the Republican party, but I feel that as a party it has done its work; I feel that slavery is dead, and now I want the people to come forward. I don't intend to keep alive the issues of slavery. We are not going back on our black friends, but we intend that we shall hereafter be one people, under one government and one destiny (applause).

Dr. Coffey now introduced the Hon. T. M Marshall as "the orator of the evening, and the Chevalier Bayard of the Republican party." Mr. Marshall on coming forward was received with a perfect storm of applause, which continued for several minutes. After the shouting and cheering had somewhat subsided, Mr. Marshall stepped forward and said: My fellow-citizens—More than thirty years ago, when a mere lad, and standing within a stone's throw of this corner, I was called upon to defend the same principles, though not the same party, I defend here to-night. [A voice: You were for Henry Clay.] No, sir, I was not for Henry Clay. I was for James G. Birney, and I was among the first abolitionists of the county. I was taught the principles of human liberty at my mother's knee. My old father prayed that he would see the day when all men would be free and equal, and yet after speaking thirty years in defence of these principles, because I, to-night, as a free man, chose to vote for a true and tried leader Horace Greeley, I am told that Tom Marshall has left the Republican party. If I have left the Republican party I have a great many companions. I shall not feel lonely But what is the Republican party composed of? Is it composed of Assessors and Revenue Collectors. Are these officers the Republican party? If they are it is because the people have permitted them. The Great Honest Heart of the people that wants not office, that cares not for office is not with them. How did the Republican party obtain its form and substance? I shall not trouble you with reading its history, but shall trace it briefly in a few words. They met in Philadelphia in 1856, and adopted as a platform the Declaration of Independance, that all men are created free and equal. Every line and letter of that platform is embraced in these three propositions. First—Free men; second—Free Labor; third—Free lands. The platform does not say a word about Banks or tariffs, but is built on one great granite principle. And now we stand to-night, eye to eye, looking each other in the face, and show me the man from the Rocky shores of the Pacific to the Granite Hills of the East, who is not free except the Southern white man. Show me a black skin and I will show you a free man, and his former master is not free.

Next we come to free labor. It is free to every man except the late southern slaveholders. Haven't we free lands. Every acre from ocean to ocean is free, and every man can assert his right save the Southern white man. Then the war came and went, and are told that we must not leave the Republican party that made land free, labor free, and men free. But is it the same party that made the slave free? No! It was the great heart of the American people that did it. The pioneers and farmers who went west, settled, and cultivated the soil that did it. When the first regiments went to the war from this city, they were Irish and Germans and Know Nothings as well. Everybody contributed toward the grand result. No party did it, (at this point an obsteperous Grant man interrupted the speaker, and several voices cried "put him out.") Mr. Marshall—No, don't put any body out, this is a free meeting. If anybody wants to ask a courteous question I will try to answer it, and if I can't I will get down and let some smarter fellow try. But I won't submit to be asked insulting questions as I am Irish and will give as well as take. And now, who were those who came home from the war crippled and wounded. Did'nt the Irish Catholic who sacrificed his sons, have the right to say: "I gave my jewels to free the slaves." [Applause.] The German crossed the broad ocean and came here without a dollar, but with a big, brave, honest heart. He was content to go out and get a patch of ground that an Irishman or American would not touch, land that would not feed a goat. But with German pertinacity he goes to work, and in a few years he runs all round the Yankees land, gobbles it up, and the "wilderness is made to blossom as the rose." The next generation saw the Germans a power in the land, and when they went out to the war, and their blood purpled every battlefield, do you tell us that nobody struck a blow for human liberty but Grant? (Cheers.) Who are the true heroes of the war? They never wore shoulder-straps—they wore no stars. I respect Grant; I voted for him, and gave you Democrats many a hard hit for not voting for him. I don't believe in this partizan cant, "Anything to beat Grant." But Grant never commanded a regiment that had not his equals in it.

He was not a great boy, nor by any means was he a handsome boy, nor do I think his wife has any cause to be jealous of him. But I think he was a good, honest boy. The member of Congress for his district procured him an appointment to West Point, and he graduated from there like the Irishman's horse, "all over the field." [Laughter.] He served in the Mexican war with distinction, and after the close of the war was stationed in the west. He retired from the service for reasons best known to his conscience and his God. He engaged in two or three occupations with but poor success.

When the war broke out, this son of the Republic was appointed to a colonelcy at the first jump. I shall not trace his career. We paid him all he earned. When the war was over he came home without a wound on his body. He had $20,000 a year and was chief of the greatest army the sun ever shone on.

A poor client of mine had five sons. He wasn't a Democrat nor a Republican. He was an Irishman. Two of his sons joined the three months call. At the expiration of that term those two and one other joined the three years army. Before their term of service had expired the old man was gathered to his fathers, and the care of the little farm was left to the old woman and the two youngest boys. The old woman came to my office one day and said of the three sons in the army: David was killed, another was wounded, and the third was away in the Carolinas. A short time afterward the next boy said to his mother he would go and avenge David or die. She could not prevail on him to stay. He fell within six months from that day. The last and youngest came into town to see the battle out. That mother had sent her five sons to the war, every one of whom was either killed or wounded—not for stars or bars, nor for a general's pay or a brigadier's pay. They went for thirteen dollars a month.

These are the men who fought the battles, and they tell me that they are not Republicans because they won't vote for Grant. It was you poor men who lifted the flag; [applause.] And tey tell us unless we vote for Grant we are "not in favor of the war."

I don't care about quarrelling with my old Republican friends, but let me ask who freed the slaves?

Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation says it was a "necessity of the war." It was as a "necessity of the war" that the slaves were declared free. And ye we hear the insolence of gaugers and soup collectors crying, "*our party* freed the slaves." Grant always was a Democrat, and he said if he knew this war was to be carried on to free the slaves his sword would never have been drawn. And they tell us, that Horace Greeley is a recreant to his glorious history. I know Horace Greeley. He is as pure as a child. He is the only man in public life whom I could love, yet if you pick up the partizan papers you find this good noble soul described as a fool, a clown, and a harlequin, as a man who goes about shabbily and oddly dressed with old cowhide boots, and one leg of his pants rolled up for the mere love of eccentric notoriety. He is also guilty of every crime in the calendar. He is the author of the Asiatic cholera. He is responsible for the Chicago fire. He sold a cow that had a calf that was cousin in some remote degree to a calf of Mrs. O'Leary's cow that kicked over the lamp that set fire to the barn that burned Chicago. (Roars of laughter.) He had read Mr. Greeley's book, "Recollections of a Busy Life," and he thought it one of the finest proofs of the worth of Mr. Greeley's real character. He said in that book he had no higher ambition than that it might be written on his tombstone that he was the founder of the New York *Tribune*. But he, the speaker, thought the proper epitaph of Horace Greeley ought to be that he was the founder of the Republican party. (Prolonged cheering.) He was an instructor of the nation in national and political honesty and virtue. It had been said of him by Gratz Brown that when that old white hat was on his head it covered the largest brain in the United States, and that that old white coat covered the warmest heart in America. (Applause.) Look at his history. A poor boy, born in the rocky hills away up in New Hampshire, the son of a poor farmer—(at this point the stage gave way, but a temporary stand was erected in a few moments, and Mr. Marshall resumed.) They say that Greeley is fickle—that he is not a good business man.

He begged and borrowed money (after starting the *Tribune*) to fight the battle against every species of crime and wickedness of New York city. How he succeeded is well known. His fame is not built on his sighs and woes of humanity. His fame was made in a free-land and in the interests of humauity; and now let us make him the president of a free people. They may say he is as fickle a man who has fought for one idea for over thirty years, and thus succeeded in making himself the greatest mind in the nation. Does the son of a poor farmer, who succeeds this way, appear fickle? Garfield says Greeley could not be trusted with the financial policy and that Greeley is but a catspaw for the Democratic party. What kind of Grant editors have we here that say the Democratic party is dead—been dead for twelve years—that the only business for a corpse is to lie still and yet to say the Democratic party has captured the Liberals. They say the Democratic party is dead? Is that so? (Cries of No!) I want two parties in this country. If the Democratic party is dead it shows a wonderful vitality. But they accuse me of being a Democrat, and say I want to go to Congress. There is no use of me going to Congress which as at present constituted, is organized to steal. There is no use of a man going there unless he can hold his hands this way. (The speaker here worked his fingers behind his back to show them how the old thing works.) If I want to steal I can steal at home without going to Washington.

But they say are you not going over to the Democratic party? The first Republican platform, in '56, commenced "We, the American *people*," without party, and it concluded with an invitation to all to co-operate with them without regard to party or political principles. Now, when the whole people have made the slaves free, and the Democrats come up and accept the fact, we are ready to strike hands "across the chasm" and vote together for an honest man, Horace Greeley.

Now that the Democratic party come up squarely and accept the inevitable you do not want them to do it. All the officers say, "Keep back; there is no room for any mouth at this teet but mine. Water is good but milk is better. This is a pentecost of fusion, but we don't want so many in our church; there is no room for them." But we say Democrats now see that slavery is abolished. They see negroes in the South now holding office. In Allegheny county negroes are put on the Republican committees, but they are not holding office. They put Neal on the Executive Committee. But when Pulpress runs for Councilman we know how they let him down.

If you ever see one of them collector of customs come and tell me, and when I see it, I will believe it too. That's the way they treat the Germans too. Take up the Republican ticket in Allegheny county and look over it. You would not suppose from it there are 8,000 or 9,000 Germans in this county. There is not one German on the list. They are sorry for that now, and are anxious to have some of the smallest offices off, so as to put Germans on, to buy the German vote.

All the great points of my political compass have been fulfilled. In the Chicago platform they said the rights of the States should be respected and each one left to regulate its own domestic affairs according to its own laws, and the rights of States should be protected. That was good Republican doctrine in 1868, and it ought to be in 1872. But at the last Congress they brought in a bill to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* so that Grant's will should be the law for fifteen states. They say Greeley is a weak minded man. He who has been looked up to by statesmen, and read by millions for thirty years is eccentric, and weak. I have heard this thing till I am sick and disgusted. Garfield said the other night that Greeley's financial ideas were not sound. I will stake anything that Greeley's note will command a premium along side of any one who is detracting him. I was reading the other day the nineteenth chapter of the act of the Apostles, where it refers to the silversmiths of Ephe us. When the Apostle Paul began to preach the blessed Jesus, there was a great commotion among the silversmiths. They were afraid their business was gone up. They came to the Governor and said: "Sir, ye know that by this craft we make our living. This preaching must be stopped." That's what's the matter with the office holders now.

When you corner a Greeley man he falls back on Greeley's sterling honesty, and an honest man is the noblest work of God (applause) and about the scarcest. (Renewed applause.)

But they say you can't vote for Buckalew. Yes, I am going to vote for an honest man, and every honest State Senator will endorse Chas. R. Buckalew as an honorable, true, able, and upright gentleman. I am opposed to Hartranft; I know him. (Laughter.) I don't think he is very bad, there is not enough of him for that. He took an oath to do certain things among others to audit the State accounts at stated times and make a return ten days thereafter of all delinquents. The Auditor General has a right to issue his warrant which is good in any county in the State. He can summon any man to appear and more than that if he does not appear he can be compelled within thirty days. If the Sheriff of a county objects he can be fined $500. Hartranft's friend Evans was appointed on the same day that the office was constituted. It was Hartranfts special business to examine the accounts of Evans. If he didn't know his business or didn't perform it—what is to become of the Jeffersonian standard, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" If he was honest he was incapable. If capable he was dishonest. He borrowed seven thousand dollars. He ought to have made it seventy thousand, and then it would have been respectable! With a little more experience he will do better. He kept the borrowed money till the exposure came. Then, he rushed up to Evans in the street in a big hurry with his swag in his pocket and said, "Evans, take this."

The pamphlet laws of 1811, 1823, 1845 lay down his duty. He did not perform it, He does not claim that he did. And now they propose to make him Governor. Will you do it? (shouts of No! No!) Obey the scriptures: "choose men to rule over you not given to covetousness."

They say Buckalew did not vote in company with Republicans. I am sorry for that. I wish he had. But he is honest, and I will vote for him. But they say, "you go over to the Democrats." I went over to them once before, in 1855. We went to bed American citizens one night, as Dutch and Irish, and the next morning we woke up "furriners."

[A voice.—How about Wilson?" Wilson was candidate for Know-Nothing Governor of Massachusetts, and was three times defeated. He left. He won't stay long when the chair is not warm. I worked hard for the Democrats in that campaign and went home sick, but I was not half so sick as the Know-Nothings. They say I have left the Republican party, but I was the first man to stand up in Allegheny county, and offer as a resolution in our Republican Convention, "We recognize no party that recognizes trade in human flesh." Why don't I vote for Grant? I'll tell you. Four years ago, when the amendments were not ratified, I supported Grant because I was willing to give an honest soldier a trial. In his inaugural address he said he would "follow and not attempt to lead public opinion." He nominated Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury, and when he found Stewart was not eligible, he asked congress repeal the law prohibiting importers from holding that office. Thank God Charles Sumner, that greater than a Roman senator, was there, and arose and said, "I object." When General Babcock went to buy the Island of Santo Domingo, and Leet, and Stocking, and Fisk, and Jay Gould, were to participate in the benefits of the speculation. The people objected, and still Grant insisted upon Santo Domingo. He was not following the wish of the people then. I do not think he is a bad man, but it is the fault of his military training. He gave Leet, a Pittsburgh boy, a letter of introduction that enabled him to rob the people out of $200,000 a year. I don't think that he is really dishonest, but it is a misfortune. He has been made colonel, brigadier, major-general, lieutenant-general, general and president, and he is now worth $300,000. Let it stop. Give $5 to the $13 a month private soldier before you re-elect Grant. [Long and loud applause.]

When Grant wants a cabinet he gets such men as Borie, who subscribed liberally to the Grant mansion on Chestnut street. The worst of it is that the administration is dented all round. I commend Horace Greeley to you as worthy of your support, and hope you will give him a rousing vote in November." The speaker closed by proposing three cheers for Greeley, Brown and Buckalew, which were given with a shout that made the welkin ring.

MR. OTTO LUEDICKE

of the German Reform Association next addressed the audience, and gave a short sketch of the reform movements in this and other counties, referred to the Cincinnati Convention as the commencement of reform in national affairs, contrasted the character of the two candidates for presidency, reminded his hearers of Grant's "Let us have peace" four years ago, and showed how this hope was not fulfilled by the present administration. He contrasted with the fanning of the glowing embers by Grant, Boutwell, Greeley's clasping hands across the chasm. Referred to the abuse Carl Schurz is undergoing on account of his objection to the San Domingo project and unearthing the sale of arms shame, which was felt keenly by every German in the land. About the boasting of the Grant speakers about the prosperity of the country, he said, this prosperity would be augmented ten—and hundred fold, when the South would regain its former thriftiness, no longer oppressed by carpet-bag rule, develop the resources, rebuild the villages, engage anew in industrial enterprise and culture of the land, when the speaker said: Pittsburgh itself with its rolling mills, glass factories, plow works, and all other kinds of mechanical work would be vastly benefited.

In conclusion, he said that there were all signs of a glorious victory, and of the Germans of this county, the great majority would vote for Greeley, Brown and Buckalew.

Mr. L. was followed by Dr. Taylor, of West Chester, who spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I presume most of you who have remained to listen to the able German speech of Mr. Luedicke of this city, must be men of German origin. You claim the old fatherland as your birth place, but you have come hither to seek other homes in this new country of the west. These faces before me have a familiar look, for although born in Pennsylvania I have spent some years of my life in Germany. It gives me pleasure to find in Mr. C. F. Bauer, who stands near me, one of my fellow students in Heidelburg several years ago. We have sung, together, the famous students songs on the banks of the Neckar, and I am glad to find him on the banks of the Ohio, contending for the cause of good Government in this land of his adoption!

And now a word as to the other speakers. I remained over one train, to hear the eloquent gentleman who has made the leading speech to this great assembly of the people. Twelve years ago I heard his clarion voice in a State Convention at Harrisburg. Time has not taken away from Tom Marshall his wonderful power, his wit, his eloquence, his honesty or his fearlessness. Such men as he ought to represent Pittsburgh in the councils of the nation. I know he refuses office and perhaps he is right. Statesmen like Charles Sumner, Carl Schurz and Lyman Trumbull, the ablest men of the Senate, do not meet with much favor from the present administration. No careful observer can avoid the conviction that Buckalew is to be our next Governor and Greeley our coming President. I have traversed the State from the Delaware to the Ohio line, and I have no doubt as to the result. In yesterday's New York *Times* you may see an estimate of the vote in Pennsylvania by counties.

According to this statement, Hartranft can be elected on paper by a small majority. But let us look at a single county. Four thousand majority is claimed in Lancaster. Last Monday a Grant and Hartranft man of the county, knowing the county well, told me that Hartranft could not have more than 1,500 majority in that county by any possibility. And so with many other counties, if we had time to consider them enough; the counties will speak for themselves in October and November.

As I look upon the signs of your places of business before me, I see the names of many nationalities. Here you meet, coming from various lands. We welcome you all, and it is the desire of every true American to treat all nationalities with equal and impartial justice. But while you become good American citizens you cannot forget the places of your nativity, where many of your kindred may yet remain.

I ask you German people, you enlightened voters of Allegheny county, not to forget, when you cast your ballots in October and November next, the infamous transaction of the sale of United States arms to France.

The War Department of the United States Government sold Springfield muskets to refurnish whole French armies raised to continue the conflict.

Many a brave German soldier who left his home in obedience to the call his country, now lies dead, slain by an American musket in the hands of a French soldier. Yet the men that did it are the loudest in their cries for Grant's re-election. And yet we are told the man who has built up the *Tribune* by thirty years of toil has not the ability to fill the office of President. Why my friends great journalists are sane men, and I think there is sometimes material enough in one good journalist to make a dozen ordinary Presidents.

When the centennial celebration comes off, we want a celebration of peace and fraternal harmony. Pennsylvania and the Virginias side by side as in the days of Franklin and Washington. New England and the Carolinas as in the immortal days of the revolution. No talk, no feeling of hate, no blue, no gray uniform as spoken of by Senator Morton, but all these States united by bonds sincere reconciliation with one man, Horace Greeley as President over all, and beloved by all alike. Men of Pittsburgh I know that you will do your duty,

Loud calls were made for Dr. King, who came forward and made an eloquent plea for amnesty and peace. I believe, said he, in the principle laid down by Lincoln—"Charity towards all—malice towards none." That is the doctrine—the only doctrine that will stand.

It is incomprehensible to me how any man can be so mean as to want to hold his enemy by the throat after he has cried "enough." Yet President Grant has sent down his Secretary of the Treasury to tell the people of the South that the bloody chasm six years after the war is over shall not be closed. And look how they slander Horace Greeley, the man who for thirty years has preached equal rights for all—white and black. Fellow citizens, I received my first lessons in amnesty on the gory field of Fredericksburg. I had been deputed by Gov. Curtin to go down into that Goigotha to look after the interests of our own braves. From that crimson field two wounded soldiers were brought into the hospital and placed under my charge. Both were young, one wore a blue coat, and the other a gray. I stripped the union soldier and found his thigh shattered.

The Confederate was badly wounded in the leg. I was about to help our own brave lad, when he said to me pointing to the prostrate Rebel: "Doctor, we have been enemies; we are now friends. If you have any kindness for me, give my fallen companion your attention first." That was noble, magnanimous, God-like. There's where I received my first lesson in amnesty.

Fellow citizens, let us inaugurate the era of peace and of good will by voting for and electing that grandest Statesman of the nation, Horace Greeley.

Dr. Coffee tendered a vote of thanks to the speakers and proposed three cheers for Greeley, Brown and Buckalew, which were given with a will, after which the meeting adjourned.

"Billions."

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, or despondent, have frequent headache, and your mouth tastes badly in the morning, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness." In many cases of Liver Complaint only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. Sold by all first-class druggists. 590

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Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

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4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
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Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

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MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND PENDULUM

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

THE CAMPAIGN

HARTRANFT AND THE RING.

The Due-Bill Candidate Dissected.

From the speech of James H. Hopkins, Esq., delivered in Franklin, we take the following clear, complete and convincing argument as to Hartranft's connection with the Ring. It will be observed, that every statement made and every inference drawn by the speaker is sustained by the testimony by the Legislative Committee and by the Report of that Committee.:

We commend this to the careful, candid consideration of all honest men.

Let any of Hartranft's defenders controvert the facts and answer these arguments if they can. Mr. Hopkins said:

Am I not warranted in saying that the ticket of the Republican party in this State was selected by the Ring, and forced upon an unwilling and protesting constituency? Look at the facts. The Republican party is not barren of able men, upright men, men whose services and abilities entitled them to consideration and honor. Several of them were proposed as candidates for Governor. All these were shoved aside; and one was chosen against whom there had been an open outcry. Leading Republican papers throughout the State had protested against his nomination; had boldly declared that it would be illtimed, unfit and disastrous. Why was their warning unheeded? Why were the managers so determined and defiant? Were Gen. Hartranft's abilities so infinitely superior? Was he so like Saul, towering above hisfellows, as to specially single him out for nomination? Why was it that he must be nominated against such general and decided objections? The answer is written upon the face of the record: He best suited the purposes of the ring, and the ring decreed his nomination. From that decree thank God there is one appeal—the ballot box. The honest voters of the Republican party will not longer submit to the dictation of that reckless and unprincipled cabal. At last manhood and virtue will assert themselves, and the party lash is powerless.

Do I wrong Gen. Hartranft in saying he is subservient to the ring? The circumstances of his nomination, and the men who effected it; the pertinacity with which they retain him upon the ticket in spite of the wide spread disaffection and open mutiny in their own ranks; his management of the Sinking Fund in the interests of the ring; the misappropriation of its funds, the failure to apply the unexpended balance in the Treasury to the liquidation of the State debt, or to have it invested for the general benefit, the attempt to negotiate a new loan for the benefit of stock jobbers, and to increase the surplus which the select coterie might handle; the failure to enforce collection of the taxes due by certain wealthy corporations in which the same parties are largely interested; these are some of the evidences of his complicity in the wrong upon the public. Although ample to satisfy any reasonable man. The testimony does not stop here.

We next call to the stand Charles T. Yerkes of Philadelphia, who swears that he was a stock broker; that a large amount of the State's money was deposited with him, with which he gambled in stocks and handed over to Gen. Hartranft $2,700, as his share of the ill-gotten gains of one transaction. He subsequently become bankrupt, having squandered $150,000 of money belonging to the State. Do you tell me this witness is unworthy of belief? I call upon the stand Gen. John F. Hartranft, himself, who certifies to the good character of Yerkes, and asks the Governor to pardon him for the frauds which have consigned him to prison, and as corroborative evidence of the truth of Yerkes' statement, and to show the intimacy between the two, let me read you an interesting epistle:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARRISBURG, December 21, 1871. }

DEAR YERKES:—Calhoun telegraphed to me today for money, and I had to give him a check for $6,700, which he will present to you to-morrow (22d). I cannot avoid this. I must Mackey here on Monday. He went West in the afternoon and will not return until Monday. I did not like to ask him again, but I did not think Calhoun would want any money so soon. I will see you on Saturday, and whatever you want done I will do. I will meet Mackey here on Monday, and whatever is necessary I will ask him to do.

Yours, most truly,
J. F. HARTRANFT.

P. S.—Will lift Calhoun's check on Saturday, and give you certificate of deposit to that amount.
J. F. H.

Now, fellow-citizens, let us next consider another count in the indictment against Gen. Hartranft, with further and more damning evidence of his complicity with the Ring.

About twelve months ago our entire State was startled by the discovery of a gigantic swindle. Much as we had heard of crime, familiar as we had all become with stories of official delinquency, defalcation and corruption, the boldness and magnitude of the Evans scheme, and the high position of those implicated, smote the public conscience with alarm. The Treasury had been defrauded, and its faithless guardians made no outcry. The plunderers walked the streets unpunished and unquestioned, until the popular clamor become so loud and so angry that longer silence and inaction were impossible.

I hold in my hand the report of the special committee of the Legislature appointed to examine into this disgraceful affair. In inviting your attention to this matter, I shall adhere strictly to this official document and the accompanying testimony. If the grouping together of the facts herein disclosed shall damage the reputation of those holding and aspiring to public honors, let me not be censured for holding up these ugly facts before the people while trying to pursuade them to condemn corruption, and inaugurate an era of purity and official honor. Preliminary to an examination of the testimony, to show you that I am not influenced by any partizan feeling, let me read some of the conclusions unanimously reached by the Committee of whom were Hon. James L. Graham, Republican Senator from Allegheny county and late Speaker of the Senate, Gen. Harry White, so intensely Republican, and so great a favorite of this party, as to have been honored by a double nomination by the last State Convention of his party. These gentlemen say: "Your Committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize those in *official position* who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong." "He (Evans) collected $184,168 34, and retained the whole. State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty." "They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets, without requiring from him any security whatever."

One of the members of that Committee, and who signed that report (Hon. D. N. White), has recently published a letter in which he tries to cover with whitewash the ugly blotches made by his report upon the reputation of Gen. Hartranft. In his letter, he makes Gov. Geary his scape-goat to carry the sins of all the ring. He says the investigation implicated no one but the Governor; that no one but the Governor knew and concealed the fact of Evans' defalcation.

Pray, then, what does he mean by saying, "State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public"? Throughout his report he uses the plural, and it is too late now to say that he meant Gov. Geary alone. I know the Governor considers himself a host: but I don't think this committee regarded him so numerous as to be spoken of in the plural number.

Oh! no; this record cannot be altered now The testimony establishes the fact that the State officials thus condemned are the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor General, all staunch Republicans and members of the ring. Of the first two it is needless now to speak; but the Auditor General asks you to approve of his public career, to make him your Chief Magisirate, and it is your right and duty to review his connection with that gigantic job.

The State of Pennsylvania had a claim of several millions of dollars against the United States for money advanced in recruiting and equipping soldiers for the late war. Instead of collecting the claims through the proper regular offices of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, an act was passed through the Legislature, with marvellous celerity, authorizing the appointment of a special agent to collect them. The Act was approved March 22, 1867, and on the same day, with indecent haste, George O. Evans, the man who had procured the passage of the Act was commissioned. In about four weeks a warrant was drawn in favor of Gov. Geary by the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, on account of these claims for the sum of $78,516 89, not a dollar of which ever reached the Treasury of Pennsylvania. On October 28, 1868, another warrant was drawn for $105,651.46, none of which found its way to the peoples' vaults at Harrisburg. These claims had been previously filed with the General Government and marked suspended. Encouraged by the success, not in collecting, for that was simple and easy, but in keeping this large sum, another batch of claims was prepared. The Auditor General hesitated about delivering them to Evans. The reason does not appear; possibly the former fund had not been fairly divided, at all events Gen. Hartranft tells us that Evans applied for the vouchers in 1868 and was refused, he applied several times after that and with the same result. At length on the first of April 1870 the vouchers were delivered to him, he having first signed a most extraordinary agreement, to which I ask your especial attention.

"It is hereby agreed that the compensation payable to Geo. O. Evans out of the commission of ten per cent. allowed by a joint resolution, &c., shall be such as is deemed equitable and just by *J. F. Hartranft.*

Mark you, this was not a limitation of Evans fees to be fixed by the Auditor General, as his defenders now claim, nor was it a limitation which was to benefit the State. No allusion is made to any official capacity in which Gen. Hartranft was to act. The instrument does not even bear the imprint of the Auditor-General's office, which the most commonplace letters and documents always carry, which the letter to dear Yerkes bears. The amount of the commissions was not to be reduced; but Evans' share "out of the commission" was left to be determined by his co-adjutor, Jno. F. Hartranft. There was to be no risk this time about a fair division of the plunder; for Hartranft himself was appointed Auditor to make distribution.

But the case does not rest there. The Act of Assembly defining the duties of the Auditor General says: "The Auditor General shall annually report to the Legislature a list of the accounts which remain unsettled and the reason therefor." These accounts against the United States have remained unsettled upon the books of the Auditor's office during the entire six years of the incumbency of General Hartranft, and yet you will search his annual reports in vain to find a single allusion to these, by far the largest unsettled claims ever known in his department. There was a studied and ominous silence as to the fact that Evans had in 1867 and 1868 collected and failed to account for vast sums of money.

It will not do to tell us that the Auditor General was ignorant of this fact. For such ignorance in a public officer would be itself a crime. But his own testimony before the Legislative Committee convicts him of gross neglect of duty. He says he learned of Evans' appointment in 1867; that the claims he undertook to settle amounted to over $3,000,000; that those claims were entered in a book in the Auditor General's office; that Evans applied to him in 1868 for additional vouchers. Here is a confession of knowledge that Evans had charge of the first claims. Why did he not report their condition to the Legislature in 1869 '70 and '71? When Evans applied for additional claims Hartranft knew the first installments were disposed of, and he knew none of the money had been paid into the treasury. Yet, in all the ponderous details and weary columns of figures in these reports, you will fail to find a single hint that vouchers for claims amounting to over a million of dollars had been entrusted to one who was already a defaulter, and that too without the slightest security; without care being taken for anything except for division of the spoils.

These stubborn facts cannot be cried down or whistled away. They stand out boldly, as Gen. Hartranft's accusing witnesses. The Legislative Committee denounce "the looseness of official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets without requiring from him any security whatever." The officer who gave Evans these assets was John F. Hartranft, and he must bear this condemnation. His apologists and defenders cannot obliterate the record. The vouchers were in his custody; he refused to surrender them until the tempting loan was offered; and then he fell—"Saying he would ne'er consent—consented."

With this exhibit of faithlessness in an important trust, with what assurance can you be asked to confer upon the delinquent the highest honor in your gift? But dark as the case already is, it has deeper depths of blackness yet.

Turn now to the testimony upon the subject of Hartranft's due-bill. Evans, the General himself swears that in March 1870 Evans offered to lend him some money, which he did not then accept, but on the 31st of March 1871 he did borrow from Evans $7,000, for which he gave a simple due-bill, and that he paid the money with interest on August 1871, all this upon the surface was a simple and apparently innocent transaction. But look deeper into the case; examine the attendant circumstances proved by the same witnesses, and you will find a series of facts which would be fatal in any court in Christendom.

The additional vouchers had been several times applied for and as often refused. What is delicately called Evans' offer to lend money to Gen. Hartranft, was made in March, 1870, and that was the talisman which opened the archives of the State, and let George O. Evans into its Treasury house. For on the first day of April the vouchers which had been denied him for three years, were promptly surrendered. The subsequent history of this due bill is no less singular and significant. On the 19th of August, 1871, the alarm was sounded, the guilty secret was revealed, and soon the air was heavy with the angry mutterings of an indignant populace. The due bill, like a spectre, haunted the Auditor General; the money laid heavy on his heart, until he fairly groaned for relief. He hurried to Philadelphia, and seizing Evans upon the highway, repaid him the burning money; and that, too, without requiring the return of the damning due bill. In his hot haste to rid himself of the stolen money, and blot out the traces of his connection with it, he was still thoughtful enough to hand it to his co-conspirator, and not into the Treasury, to which it belonged.

Such, fellow-citizens, is one of the candidates for Governor of this great Commonwealth. I cannot call him the candidate of the Republican party, but rather of the treasury ring. They tell us he was a brave and gallant soldier. Let us honor him for it; but it will only make the regret the deeper, that his laurels should be tarnished by subsequent misdeeds. All have an instinctive feeling of gratitude for the heroic defenders of our flag; and grieve when they bring dishonor upon their names. Garlands which might have been worn with pride, become a mockery upon a brow that is branded with shame. It is no tribute to the noble and chivalrous profession of arms, to honor one who has been a valiant soldier, but who has degraded himself and brought reproach upon his comrades.

A LIE NAILED.

Howard, the Hoodlum of the Freedman's Bureau, Proven Positively to have Perverted the Truth in His Late Statement Relating to the Colored Cadet Smith.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 16.—David Clark, of this city, makes the following reply to the telegram of General Howard to Secretary Belknap concerning the colored cadet Smith:

HARTFORD, CONN., Aug. 16, 1872.

Gen. Howard, in a telegraphic dispatch to the Secretary of War, denies the conversation had with me relative to the appointment of a court martial to try the colored cadet Smith. I solemnly affirm that my report of that conversation is substantially true. Could I meet Gen. Howard and remind him of the intimations he gave me at West Point at the time of the trial, which he fully explained at my house in Hartford in December following, then stating to me the position of the President and Secretary of War in this matter, I am sure he would withdraw his denial, and acknowledge his forgetfulness. I now call upon the Secretary of War in the absence from Washington of General Howard, to publish my letter to Gen. Howard, written by agreement between us soon after our conversation in December with the request that he would send it to the President and Secretary of War. Copies of that letter, he subsequently informed me, were placed in the hands of [illegible]

(Signed) DAVID CLARK.

ROUSEVILLE, PA.

Enthusiastic Democratic and Liberal Mass Meeting.

Special to THE POST.

ROUSEVILLE, Friday August 16, 1872.

One of the most enthusiastic meetings ever seen in Western Pennsylvania, was held here to-night under the auspices of the Democratic and Liberal clubs. Speeches were made by Gen. Alf. McCalmont and Col L. D. Rogers. Count old Venango as good for Greeley, Brown and Buckalew.

J. P. Z.

ALABAMA.

Union of Democrats and Liberals on Nominees for Electors at Large.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 26.—The Democratic and Liberal State Executive Committees, after a conference at Talladega, coalesced and nominated the following mixed ticket for electors at large: C. C. Langdon, Mobile, and R. O. Rickett Lauderdale, Democrats and W. B. Figures Madison and W. T. Hatchett, Montgomery, Liberals.

The session was very harmonious and steps were taken for a vigorous campaign. There are no Liberals on the State ticket because the state nominations were made before the Baltimore Convention, but the support of that party is pledged to the ticket notwithstanding.

MICHIGAN.

An Effective Speech by Gov. Blair—Cresswell's Chorpenning Infamy Exposed.

DETROIT, MICH., August 16.—Gov. Blair made a speech at a Liberal Republican meeting at Jackson to-night in reply to Postmaster General Cresswell. The speech is regarded as unanswerable. The absence of vituperation was in marked contrast to Cresswell's speech. The point made in connecting Cresswell with the passage of the Resolution of July 1870, under which he allowed Chorpenning's claim, received prolonged applause. The speech will undoubtedly prove the most effective on the canvass in Miching.

NEW YORK.

Personal.

NEW YORK, August 16.—H. A. Wise will address the Democrats here, soon, and then leave to attend the Louisville Convention.

The *Herald* says of the colored meeting at Cooper institute last night that Saunders, the negro Democrat, met with scant comfort, and no courtesy, but was called a liar, a traitor and Judasite; and it is evident, from last night's proceedings, that Greeley will encounter the opposition of the entire colored vote in the State.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Sustains Senator Sumner in Relation to the San Domingo Scandal.

BOSTON, August 16.—In reply to a note from a number of colored citizens to Wendell Phillips, inviting him to address them on the political issues of the day, Mr. Phillips declines to speak, but gives them his views in a long letter, in which he favors Grant for President in preference to Greeley; although he agrees with Senator Sumner in regard to the San Domingo affair.

HORACE GREELEY.

The Next President at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 16.—Horace Greeley arrived here this morning and was received by a committee of prominent citizens. He was conducted with the accompanying party to carriages that were in waiting. They were then driven through the densely crowded streets, preceeded by the United States Marine Band, amid wild enthusiasm to Rockingham House, where after a short interval, he appeared upon the steps of the hotel and made a speech principally devoted to Revolutionary reminiscences.

Mr. Greeley goes to Rye Beach this afternoon where a clam bake takes place.

The Coming Man at a Comm-Bake.

RYE BEACH, N. H., August 16.—Mr. Greeley arrived here this afternoon. Delegations of prominent gentlemen from Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee called upon him at the residence of Mr. Jenness and were introduced. At four o'clock Mr. Greeley went to the grove where the clam-bake was prepared. Secretary Robeson was present and made a speech. Mr. Greeley being called upon, made a few remarks. A reception and serenade are to take place at the residence of Mr. Jenness this evening. It is understood that Mr. Greeley leaves Rye Beach tomorrow for Boston. From Boston he goes directly to New York.

PORTLAND, ME., August 14.—Mr. Greeley left Gorham this morning for this city, and was greeted by crowds of people at different stations along the road. He arrived here this afternoon. A large crowd were assembled in the depot and the train entered amid a salvo of artillery, while "Hail to the Chief" was played by the band. Mr. Greeley and party were taken into the reception room, and thence in a carriage to City Hall. The hall was completely filled. Mr. Greeley ascended the platform, accompanied by a committee, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. After music by the band and quiet had been restored, Mr. Greeley was introduced and was greeted with renewed applause.

"He said he had struggled throughout his life for, First, impartial and universal liberty.

Second, for the unity and greatness of our common country.

Third, and by no means the least, when the former end was attained, for an early and hearty reconciliation and peace among our countrymen. He recognize the propriety of a candidate for the Presidency making no speeches, yet there is truth to be uttered in behalf of those who have placed me before the American people in my present attitude, which does them such honor that I claim the privilege of stating it here. Now, this is the truth that no person has ever yet made the fact, that he proposed to support, or actually did support, my nomination, whether at Cincinnati, Baltimore, or in any action which resulted in sending delegates to either Convention, a basis to a claim for office. No one who favored my nomination before either Convention has sought office at my hands, either for himself or any one else, nor has any one suggested to me that I might strengthen myself as a candidate by promising to appoint any one to very important offices whatever. In very few instances, I am certain, some of the smaller politicians have, since my double nomination, hinted to me by letter that I might increase my chances by promising a postoffice or some such place to my volunteer correspondents respectively. I have not usually responded to these overtures, but now give general [illegible] consider the claims of these untimely aspirants after those of the more modest and reticent shall have been fully satisfied. [Applause.] In two or three instances I have been asked to say whether I would not, if elected, confine my appointments to the Republicans. I answer those by pointing to that plank of the Cincinnati platform, wherein those who concur in the principles therein set forth are cordially invited to participate in their establishment and vindication. I never yet heard of a man who invited his neighbors to raise a house, who proceeded to kick them out of it as soon as the roof was fairly over his head. For my part, I recognize every honest man, who approves and adheres to the Cincinnati platform, as my political brother, and, as such, fully entitled to my confidence and friendly regards.

One other point demands a word. Those adverse to me ask what pledges I have given to those lately hostile to the Union to secure their favor and support. I answer, no man or woman in all the South ever asked of me, whether directly or through another, any other pledge than is given through my acts and words from the hour of Lee's surrender down to this moment. No Southern man ever hinted to me an expectation, or hope, or wish that the rebel debt, whether Confederate or State, should be assumed or paid by the Union. No Southern man, who could be elected to the Legislature or made Colonel of a regiment of militia, ever suggested the pensioning of rebel soldiers, or any of them, even as a remote possibility. All who nominated me were perfectly aware that I had upheld and justified federal legislation to suppress the Ku-Klux conspiracy outrages, though I had long ago insisted as strenuously as I now do, that complete amnesty and genuine oblivion of the bloody and hateful past, would do more for the suppression and utter extinction of such outrages than all the force bills and suspension of *habeas corpus* ever devised by men. Wrong and crime must be suppressed and punished, but far wiser and nobler is the legislative policy by which they are prevented.

From those who support me in the South I have but one demand—justice: but one desire—reconciliation. They wish to be heartily reunited, and at peace with the North, on any terms which do not involve their manhood. They cherish the loyful hope that the time will soon come when they will be treated under Federal authority as citizens, not culprits. So long as they obey and uphold every law consistent with equality and right, they desire a rule which, alike for white and black, shall encourage industry and thrift. I fully believe that between the fifth of November and the fourth of March next quite a number of Governors and other dignitaries who in the absurd name of Republicanism and loyalty have for years been piling debts and taxes upon their war-wasted States will follow the wholesome example of Bullock, of Georgia, and seek the shades of private life. The darker and darker these shades are the better for themselves, for mankind; and the hope that my election may hasten the much desired hegira of the thriving carpet baggers has reconciled to the necessity of supporting me, many who would otherwise have hesitated and probably refused.

Fellow citizens, the deposed and partially exiled Tammany ring has stolen about thirty million of dollars from the city of New York. That was a most gigantic robbery, and hurled its contrivers and abettors from power and splendor to impotency and infamy. But the thieving carpet-baggers have stolen at least three times that amount, and have stolen it from an already impoverished and needy people. They still flaunt their prosperous villainy in the highest places of the land, and are addressed as "Honorable" and "Excellency." (Applause.) I think I hear a voice from the honest people of all the States declaring their iniquity shall be protected and insolent no longer, at the farthest, than till the fourth of March next. By that time, those criminals will have heard a national verdict pronounced that will cause them to fold their tents like Arabs, and as silently steal away. That, I trust, will be the end of their stealing at the cost of the good of our country and the well-being of our people.

On the conclusion of Mr. Greeley's speech the crowd crossed the platform shaking hands with Mr. Greeley as they passed, after which he was driven to the hotel.

Horace Greeley Has Written to No One Concerning the Outlook in the Eastern and Middle States.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Greeley telegraphs to the *Tribune* in relation to the special dispatch published in the Boston *Traveller*:

"I have written none but private letters, and have written to no person that we shall carry but two New England States, as I know better."

The *Tribune* pronounces the Greeley note as published in the *Traveller* either hopelessly garbled or a forgery.

Further Movements of the Next President.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 15.—Mr. Greeley left Portland this morning on a special train for Augusta. Dense crowds collected at all the stopping places along the route.

At Brunswick Mr. Greeley spoke briefly.

At Gardner he was met by the reception Committee from this city. The party arrived there about noon. A large crowd had assembled, there being at least four thousand people in the depot and streets. Carriages were in waiting for the guests and amid the cheers of the multitude and the firing of salutes the procession of carriages preceded by two bands of music and a cavalcade of one hundred and fifty horsemen proceeded to the Cashnere House, the balcony of which had been decorated with flags, &c., and arranged for public speaking.

Mr. Greeley made a short speech, after which he left Augusta for Portland, arriving at the latter place at 9 P. M.

To-morrow morning he leaves Portland for Portsmouth, and thence in the afternoon for Rye Beach.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Result of the Election in Abeyance Until the Third Monday in November.

NEW YORK, August 17.—A Washington dispatch states that a letter was received there yesterday from the Governor of North Carolina, in response to a request for a copy of the certificate of election from the Secretary of that State. He says the result of the election, officially, will not be made known until after the Speaker of the House opens all returns, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, which does not convene until the third of November. There are some fifteen counties yet to be heard from, except partial returns. The most heard from are semi-official, and it is pretty satisfactorily ascertained that Caldwell's majority will range from 1,800 to 2,500. The letter is signed by Tod R. Caldwell.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—Andrew Johnson made his promised speech to-day at the Exposition Building in this city, to about three thousand persons. It did not vary much from his Knoxville speech, though it was more elaborate. He referred to the general preferences for military men for office and warned the people against it as of evil tendency, and whilst speaking of amnesty askad amnesty for himself.

It is inferred from this that he desires the nomination for Congressman for the State at large.

THE LABOR PARTY.

The Philadelphia Convention.

BOSTON, August 16.—E. M. Chamberlain, chairman of the Labor Conference, has issued a call for delegates to the Labor Convention at Philadelphia on the 22nd inst.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams Spoken of for the Governorship.

BOSTON, August 17.—It is stated that at a meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats in Boston to-day, it was resolved to ask Charles Francis Adams to become their candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. A telegram on the subject is said to have been dispatched to Geneva.

A RHINOCEROS ON A RAMPAGE.

Makes the Fur Fly, and Raises Cain Generally.

CHICAGO, August 16.—A letter from Red Bud, a small town in Monroe county, Illinois, gives a thrilling account of the performances with the rhinoceros attached to Warner & Co.'s menagerie and circus, on the occasion of his being brought into the ring for the first time. The showman had prepared the animal for exhibition in ring by attaching to the ring in his nose two strong wire ropes and twenty-four stalwart men were deemed sufficient to control the beast. He submitted quietly to be led from the cage, but on entering the arena he suddenly threw up his hea and plunging madly about to the right and left, breaking loose from the men, dashed forward through the tents. His first victim was John Gillen, a canvasman, whom he knocked down and tramp. ng upon his breast k lled h m nstant y. He next run his nose against Martin Reed, another canvasman, striking him in the stomach and ripping out his bowels, killing him. He next made a dash in the direction of the seats, which by this time were cleared by the frightened spectators. He knocked down nearly one side of the seats, dislocating the shoulder of one of the employees and breaking the arm of a spectator. Running into the menagerie tent he upset Forepaugh's den of performing animals. He next struck the centre pole with his head, bringing it down with a crash upon the cages of the tiger and leopard, but not breaking them so as to allow the animals to escape. Dashing into the museum tent, he smashed the curiosities, stampeded all the people in the vicinity, and rushed out through the side of the canvas into the street, finally bringing up in a vacant house door, which stood open, and here the men succeeded in capturing him and getting him into the cage. The damage to the show was about three thousand dollars.

THE RING CANDIDATES.

Hartranft and Allen

Their Dishonest and Disreputable Practices Laid Bare—Exclusive Republican Testimony—Read and Doubt if You Can.

We ask the especial attention of every voter to the extracts given below, which are taken from *Republican sources exclusively* and then let them decide if such men as HARTRANFT and ALLEN are fit to fill the position to which they aspire:

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Republican State ticket, viz. HARTRANFT, BY HIS CONNECTION WITH THE EVANS SWINDLE, AND ALLEN, BECAUSE OF HIS VOTES FOR THE NINE MILLION STEAL.—*Lancaster Volksfreund.*

We regret that as long as Auditor General Hartranft was on the stand before the Evans Investigating Committee HE DID NOT TELL ALL HE KNEW concerning the affair.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize THOSE IN OFFICIAL POSITION WHO SEEK TO PALLIATE OR EXCUSE THE WRONG.—*Hon. Jas. L. Graham.*

If they are not disproved [charges against Hartranft] they will be accepted as true by the people. IT WILL NOT DO TO MAKE HARTRANFT OUR CANDIDATE.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of OFFICIAL ROUTINE THAT PLACED IN THE HANDS OF EVANS OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS OF VALUABLE ASSETS WITHOUT REQUIRING FROM HIM ANY SECURITY WHATEVER.—*Hon. Harry White.*

Evans collected $184,168 34 and retains the whole. STATE OFFICIALS KNEW THIS FACT FOR THREE YEARS BEFORE IT BECAME PUBLIC, AND THE NEGLECT TO REPORT THE TRANSACTION TO THE LEGISLATURE IS REGARDED BY US AS A GROSS DERELICTION OF OFFICIAL DUTY.—*Hon. D. N. White.*

"For some years past I have been acquainted with J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania. I have at various times purchased and sold stocks of different kinds, and carried the same, with money belonging to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which the same J. F. Hartranft had caused to be deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer." The same witness further declared under oath: "That this deponent did pay to J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General, on the 19th of December, 1870, the sum of $2,700, which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loans of the Commonwealth and sales of the same to the Sinking Fund, which sale was made on the 29th of April, 1870. That said deponent has also paid to said J. F. Hartranft, various amounts of money for profits arising from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of the said Hartranft."—*Affidavit of Chas. J. Yerkers.*

The following in regard to ALLEN, is leading Republican of Warren, Pa.

Upon getting there I saw Mr. Allen, and told him what I came for and told him to use his influence in our favor. He said that there were already several applications for pipe charters in Warren and Venango counties, and on account of the competition it would be impossible for us to obtain an exclusive charter, but he thought the better way for our protection would be to kill all pipe charters which other parties might seek to obtain, and that this would be accomplished in committee, but to do so it would require some money. I asked him how much? He replied that it could be done for two thousand dollars. I told him that, having no authority to make such an arrangement, I would have to return and consult with the company. He said that so far as he was concerned he did not want a dollar, neither would he receive it, but for his services in the matter, and the right to lay our pipe across his land, which at the time was producing oil, he wanted us to agree to give him a drawback of five cents per barrel for his share of the oil run by us. I returned home and laid the facts before the company. After talking the matter over, they decided that rather than endanger their interests it would be well to pay the two thousand dollars, and also give Mr. Allen the drawback referred to above. I returned to Harrisburg again, called on Mr. Allen, and told him that the company had concluded to pay the money. He then said that he would not accept any of the two thousand dollars, but would tell me where to leave it.

I then put the two thousand dollars, in currency, in an envelope, which I sealed and he directed me to hand it to Mr. Chase a young man from Warren county, to whom he introduced me, and me to say to Mr. Chase to keep it until called for, all of which I did. I had no conversation with Mr. Chase, nor any one else but Mr. Allen, in relation to the money, nor did I mention to any one except Mr. Allen the nature of my business at Harrisburg.

A few days after my return we heard that a pipe charter which previously covered Venango and Crawford counties had been extended to Warren county. The company instructed me to return to Harrisburg and see if the report was correct, and, if so, to withdraw our money if it could be done. I called on Mr. Allen, and had him go to the records, and found that such a charter had been granted.

I said to Mr. Allen, this being the case, I wished to withdraw our money, as its use then could do us no good. He replied that it was too late, that the money had been applied to the use designated, but that he would guarantee that the charter should not interfere with us whatever, and that he would protect our interests. All of which I reported to the company as stated. G. W. ELLIS.

Witness present, Selden Marvin.
ERIE, June 21, 1869.

Obituary.

Hugh Barr, Esq., a member of the Hibernian Society, for half a century a resident of Philadelphia, died yesterday after a lingering illness, in the 67th year of his age. The deceased was well known and highly respected in this city and throughout the State, he having been for many years largely engaged as a contractor on many works of public improvement. Several years ago he was the proprietor of the Philadelphia Hotel, on Third street below Race, and afterwards of the Globe Hotel on Sixth street, which was demolished to give place to the *Ledger* building. Mr. Barr was a fond father, a devoted husband, and a patriotic citizen, and leaves behind him a large circle of relatives to mourn his loss.—*Press, 17th.*

Concluded from First Page.

Large, and intimated that if Mr. Dilkes would withdraw considerable time could be saved.

The balloting was proceeded with and resulted as follows:

Patterson	108
Dilks	10

Mr. Patterson, having received the highest number of votes, was declared nominated, which was immediately made unanimous.

THE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Before proceeding with other nominations, the Chairman stated that Dr. King had been unanimously nominated for Congress, and he thought it would be well to appoint a committee to notify him of the fact. On motion, Messrs. John A. Strain, John Coyle and Malcolm Hay were appointed said Committee, who soon after appeared with Dr. King, who proceeded to address the Convention.

DR. KING'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Democratic Committee:

Permit me to express my thanks to you and through you, to the German Reformers and Liberal Republicans for this nomination—that it should have been made with *entire unanimity* by the three Committees of the Conference and unanimously concurred in by this large and respectable Convention, representing the Democratic party, of which I am not a member, may justly be considered a distinguished honor. Such is especially the case, since I have neither sought nor desired the nomination; but it has been made against my repeatedly expressed judgment of what is best for the furtherance of our cause, which is of far more importance to me than any nomination or election to Congress.

Although I am sure that my field of usefulness and reputation, as well as the advancement of my private interests, lies about here, in the practice of my profession for which I have a taste, and I hope some moderate qualification, nevertheless when the representatives of these influential and patriotic parties, to the views of one of which on certain religious, or if you please, social questions, I have been opposed in an unfriendly controversy—when they unite, with great unanimity, in designating me as the standard bearer of an important principle in politics which we hold in common, I feel that it would be ungrateful in me if I did not cheerfully acquiesce and satisfy them that their generous confidence is not misplaced. Let it be known then, that while any of us may differ most widely or irreconcilably in religious matters I shall accord to them the same earnest support which they have proposed to give to me, as we stand together in battle for a great principle which involves the public safety or the public weal. I know some will say there is no such important principle to be contended for now. But let me ask what more vital question can be involved in a political canvass than that touching the peace and reconciliation of a great people estranged and embittered by war? It stands second only to the question of saving the country itself from destruction. The present administration with all their blindness and blundering has not been blind to this. The President entered on his office with the cry "let us have peace;" and now on his accepting a nomination for a second term he tells of his desire "to heal the bitterness of feeling between the sections and parties and races." He seems to understand that the not be difficult or so much to save can the sections and races are unreconciled and angry with each other—that with the "bitterness of feeling" still existing between them we can have no such perfect union as we would love to have emerging from the sea of blood and fire of our late civil strife. But while he is aware of the existence of the evil, behold how he blunders in applying the remedy!

Long after all resistence to the authority of the government has practically ceased—long after all reasonable demands of the people have been fully complied with—long after they received full assent to have the freedom and enfranchisement of the blacks made a part of the fundamental law—long after all the grand results of the war have been accepted by all parties as forever irreversible, he still frets the feeling of his conquered people with irritating menaces. He calls upon Congress to perpetuate the existence of that great instrument of power, the anti Ku Klux law. He still demands authority to suspend that sacred writ of liberty the *habeas corpus*. He asks for still more stringent enforcement acts. But with all these fearful instruments of political surgery in his hands, though he may be able to keep his suffering people quiet while he and his carpet-bag assistants perform their horrid operation, by such means, he will never eradicate that bitterness of feeling "he expects to heal." The attempt is too much like that of the unskillful surgeon who would cure a malignant sore by caustics and irritating dressings—the more he works the more it stings and spreads and festers.

The treatment pursued to heal this "bitterness of feeling" after more than three long years of trial has proved a lamentable failure. The South still lies helpless and in pain, agitated, nervous and smarting under treatment, plundered, impoverished and plunged in a heavy debt, proven by Mr. Grossvenor to be $200,000,000, as the cost of this quack doctoring. The case is a grave one and demands prompt measures and what can we do but dismiss the doctor and send for one of a different school.

We want the old Doctor with the white hat and white coat who has the confidence of the patient—and is a man of experience in the disorders of the body politic. He has been doctoring for these ills for forty years and it must be admitted, has been very successful. He was chief of the consulting Doctors who arrested the spread of the black cancer and urged the adoption of the remedy of emancipation by which it was eradicated from the political system. Every one knows him to be a wise Doctor and that his heart overflows with the milk of human kindness. Why the very gentleness of his touch as he examines and feels about, the sore will be endowed with healing properties. His approach to the sick as he comes into the White House and hangs up his white hat will make the patient feel good. And then consider the remedy he bears in his hand—no blood-letting, no blistering, no repulsive doses, but the sweet, odoriferous infusion of good will and beneficence. What remedy "to heal the bitterness of feeling" like that? How the bitter pang in the heart of the lacerated victim of maltreatment will be soothed by the merciful prescription. His kind words like "the soft answer which turneth away wrath" will be potential to heal the "bitterness of feeling" and assuage the angry passions of "sections and races" as the more gracious word of old had power to calm the raging of the sea.

Let us strike, then, for reconciliation. Let us remember that it is manly—aye, God-like, to forgive—that there are some things it is good to forget; and let us unite with Horace Greeley in burying forever out of sight the "hateful and bloody past," and so terminate the spirit, the hates and the passions of the war with the war itself. Or if the hearts of any are too obdurate, and unsanctified and unchristian for this, let us appeal to them to remember that the lasting peace of the country and our great commercial and manufacturing prosperity of which we boast, is to be protected and established by a prosperous and happy South as by a prosperous and happy West, or East or North. Let those who cannot be influenced by the higher and nobler inspirations be affected in a good thing by the one that is more selfish.

If we shall, by the result of this canvass so say to the people of the South that we will join with you in "forgetting that we were enemies in the joyful consciousness that we are and must remain brethren"—that we will remove the heel of power which presses your neck in the dust—that we will make our carpet bag oppressers "fold their tants like Arabs, and silently steal away"—that we will give the management of your local affairs into your own hands, and restore to you all the privileges and rights of freemen; which we ourselves enjoy. If we shall do this trusting to the honor of a brave people to defend and protect the rights of all their citizens, white and black, who can doubt but that the manly and magnanimous proposal will be met by a corresponding magnanimity and the bitterness of feeling" that disturbs the mind of the President will be healed.

If we can thereby have reconciliation and peace founded on mutual forgiveness, mutual forbearance, mutual good will, mutual efforts "to heal the bitterness of feeling between the sections and races," then we shall have a substantial and enduring peace, and the emblem of peace the glorious flag of our country, more beautiful as the emblem of peace than of power shall be lovely in the eyes of all nations and loved by every citizen who moves in the light of benignant stars.

With these sentiments Mr. Chairman I accept your nomination, making no pledge but that of being quite the same sort of a Republican I have always been, holding with you the noble doctrine of the Cincinnati platform and uniting with you in the support of Greeley, Buckalew and all honest men, whose purpose it is to rescue our country from the danger of oppression and wrong, and to span the "bloody chasm" between the sections, by the clasped hands of fellowship and peace.

The Dr. was frequently applauded during his remarks, and at its close three cheers were given.

THE NOMINATIONS PROCEEDED WITH.

Mr. M'Cree offered a resolution that the Convention fill the balance of the offices in the following order; Clerk of Courts, Clerk of Orphan's Court, Register, Constitutional Convention, Members of Legislature, 3d District; Director of Poor. Adopted.

Mr. W. T. Farley was then named as a candidate for Clerk of Courts. No other name being presented he was made the nominee by acclamation.

Mr. T. J. M'Grath and D. M'Curdy were placed in nomination for Clerk of Orphan's Court. The latter was withdrawn, when Mr. M'Grath was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Isadore Cobiens was also nominated by acclamation, as the candidate for Register.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination, there being three to select. The result of the first and only ballot is given opposite their names:

Jas. Irvin	110	A. W. Foster	60
Jno. B. Guthrie	92	Malcolm Hay	116
Uzziah Stewart	21	Jos. Allsbury	9
D. Thuseh	4		

During the balloting the name of Andrew Burke, Esq., was withdrawn and at the request of a number of delegates it was reinstated. During the time Mr. Burke's name was off the list it is claimed he lost several votes.

Messrs. Hay, Irvin and Guthrie having received the highest number of votes were declared the nominees, which on motion was made unanimous.

On motion Convention took a recess of one hour.

Legislative Conventions.

FIRST CITY DISTRICT.

The delegates from the First City Legislative District assembled immediately after the recess. John Mellon, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Charles Anderson was appointed Secretary. James P. Barr and Marker Rush were placed in nomination, and upon a vote being taken resulted as follows: Barr, 14; Rush, 4. The nomination was then made unanimous.

The following Executive Committee for this district was appointed: First ward, Michael Kearney; Second, H. A. Freyvogle; Third, John A. Strain; Fourth, Charles Anderson; Fifth, J. P. O'Neil; Sixth, William Griffin; Seventh, Wm. M'Laughlin; Eight, John Coyle; Ninth, James Bell; Fourteenth, Wm. H. Mechling.

On motion, adjourned.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The delegates from the districts composing the Second City Legislative organized by calling Robert Liddell to the Chair.

A. F. Foster, Esq., was placed in nomination but declined, when Capt. Wm. W. Fullwood was made the nominee by acclamation.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re assembled at 2¼ o'clock.

The Chairman announced that nominations for the Third Legislative district were next in order.

The following nominations were then made: Capt. J. Rodgers, Capt. McCormick, T. Brent Swearingen, Thomas A. Spence, John Ballantine, Andrew Large, Daniel Wirts, Alfred Kerr.

The following were nominated for Director of the Poor: Thos. Joyce, John Williams, Francis A. Kline, John A. Connor, Dr. Sutton.

From the above, two candidates for Legislature, and one candidate for Director of the Poor, to be nominated. The Convention then proceeded to ballot.

While the balloting was proceeding Col. McKelvy desired to know whether Mr. Swearingen would accept, if nominated. Nobody was authorized to speak for Mr. S. and the balloting proceeded. Just before the result of the ballot was announced Mr. Swearingen appeared, and being called upon stated that he did not knew what he was nominated for (several voices, for Legislature.)

Mr. S. then announced that his private affairs was such that he could not accept, and desired his name withdrawn.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., by permission of the Convention stated another reason why Mr. Swearingen desired to withdraw was, that it was in contemplation to run Mr. Swearingen for Congress in the Twenty-third District.

Col. McKelvy—why not run him for both, (laughter). The chairman then announced the result of the ballot as follows:

LEGISLATURE, THIRD DISTRICT.

Swearingen	47	M'Cormick	59
Large	25	Wertz	12
Kerr	7	Ballentine	27

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Joyce	21	Connor	22
Kline	17		

Messrs. M'Cormick and Ballentine were then declared the nominees for Legislature in the Third District, and Mr. Joyce the candidate for Director of Poor.

FILLING VACANCIES.

The following resolution was then offered and not acted upon.

Resolved, That the candidates this day named be constituted a Committee to fill any vacancies that may occur on the ticket.

Mr. Wm. Reel offered a resolution that three conferees be appointed to confer with three German Reformers and Liberal Republicans from the Twenty-third Congressional District for the purpose of nominating a Congressman in the Twenty-third District. Adopted, but the appointment of conferees deferred.

The business of the Convention have been transacted, D. D. Bruce, Esq., by permission of the Convention addressed the Convention at some length on national and local politics.

The Convention then adjourned.

POLITICAL INTOLERANCE.

Colored Clergymen as Politicians.

At a meeting of colored ministers—five in number—held in Little Washington, Pa., a few days since, the colored brethren of the Colored Zion Conference expressed their undiminished confidence in the administrtion of President Grant. Not satisfied with this, they go on to "denounce severely any man who seeks to influence the colored race to vote in favor of Horace Greeley." Here is toleration with a vengeance! When colored men in the exercise of their undoubted rights choose to vote, or seek to influence others in a rational way to vote for Horace Greeley, they are denounced as enemies of the colored race. By what right do these five political preachers assume to dictate to others what ticket they shall vote? The resolutions are simply disgraceful, and at war with the spirit of free institutions.

Chapped Hands

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

Pimples Removed,

and the skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil—is a physic which does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. You may confidently rely upon the Castoria in Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup, Worms, Piles or Deranged Liver. It contains neither Minerals, Morphine, Opium nor Alcohol, but is purely a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless, and above all, pleasant to take. The Castoria soothes and quiets the system and produces natural sleep. It is a wonderful thing to assimilate the food of children and prevent them from crying. A 35 cent bottle will do the work for a family, and save many doctor bills.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

Loveliness on the Increase.

A marked increase of female loveliness is the eye-delighting result of the immense popularity which HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM has obtained among the belles of America. Complexions radiant with snowy purity and tinged with the roseate hue of health are commonly met with wherever it is used. For the sallow and muddy become appearance of the face and neck, which utterly counterbalances the effect of any personal attraction the owner may possess, it substitutes that clear, pearly tint so youthful, and which such a transskin as soft as Genoa velvet. No one is more astonished than the person using it, at the marvelous transformation which it effects in these particulars.

MARRIED.

PARMENTER—McBRIDE—August 21st, at Eastern Exchange Hotel, East Liberty, by Rev. John Gilleslie, Mr. O. L. PARMENTER, of Pittsburgh, and Miss JENNIE, daughter of Henry McBride, New York City. No cards.

RAIBLE—GRIFFON—Tuesday evening, August 13, 1872, by Rev. John Staub, at the residence of John W. Raible, Liberty street, Mr. JOHN N. RAIBLE, of Pittsburgh, and Miss HANNA LEWISSA GRIFFON, of Shousetown, Pa. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN—On Tuesday Afternoon, August 20, 1872, at 1 o'clock, CLARENCE, infant son of S. S. and Lizzie P. Brown, aged 7 months and 4 days.

McINTYRE—On Saturday, August 17, 1872, at 3 o'clock a. m., Mrs. MARY McINTYRE, aged 54 years, wife of Hugh McIntyre, sr., a native of Ireland, County Donegal.

WELTY—On Tuesday, August 20, 1872, at 4 o'clock p. m., MARTHA E., infant daughter of J. H. and M. J. Welty, aged 4 months and 20 days.

MEEDS—On Tuesday morning, August 20, at 4 o'clock, S. AUGUSTA B. MEEDS, daughter of Harrison P. and the late S. Augusta Barker Meeds, aged 4 months and 21 days.

WILSON—On Monday morning, August 19, at half-past 2 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET WILSON, in the 72d year of her age.

CALLAHAN—On Wednesday, August 14, at 3 P. M., Mrs ELIZA CALLAGAN, widow of Thos. Callahan deceased, in the 49th year of her age.

PARKS—On Wednesday, August 14th, JAMES PARKS, in the 55th year of his age.

BALLOU—On Tuesday, August 13th, at Milroy, Pa., WALTER CHILDS, infant son of Frank and May S. Ballou. It.

SIMPSON—Saturday, August 10, at 11:15 a. m., RACHEL M. SIMPSON, only child of Wm. J. and Ellen Simpson, aged 2 years, 1 month and 14 days.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	114
United States 6s, 1881, old	115 @ 115½
United States 6s (Coupons)	117½
United States 6-20s, 1862	115 @ 115 5/8
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	115⅝@115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	115⅝@115⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	114½
United States 5-20s, 1867	115 @ 115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), old	115
United States 10-40s	
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	112⅝@112⅝
Currency sixes	113⅝@113⅝
New 5 Per Cents	112¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 22, 1872.

REMARKS—The market, generally speaking, has undergone no particular change if we except certain articles. The weather continues excessively warm. The market being well supplied with produce the rates have been to a certain extent uniform. Flour—The tumble in wheat in the Chicago market will produce a decline here. This article just now is very unsettled and buyers predict a material decline. Grain—We hardly know what to say about wheat; dealers that have been holding on to their stocks have undoubtedly found out their mistake, and would like to hedge the receipts for the week, now the largest we have reported for a long time. New oats are coming in steadily. Bacon and hog products are firm at the advance noted yesterday. Dealers report the demand active and trade brisk. Butter remains a drug with more sellers than buyers, although prices are no lower; choice is reported steady with a good local demand; the market is well supplied with the various kinds.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—Dealers report the market a dull one with a moderate local demand sugars remain quiet; coffee dull but no lower. The asking rates are as follows:

COFFEE—Fancy 24½c; prime 23½c; good 22½c; fair 22c; roasted 25c.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¼c; crushed 13c, powdered 13½c; "A" coffee 12c; B 11¾c; extra C 11¾c; circle C 11¼c; Chesapeake extra C 11¼c; Knights extra C 10½c; C yellow 9¼c.

SYRUPS—Fancy drips 70c; white choice syrups 65c; good 55c; fair 50c; common 35 a40c; blackstrap 25c.

MOLASSES—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted: choice may be quoted at 85c; prime 80c.

RICE—Carolina 9½a9¾c; Rangoon 7¾a 8c; Patna 8 to 8½c.

BACON and hog products—Firmness was the ruling feature since our last; the current rates are: S. C. hams 17cc; dos shoulders 11c; plain 8¼c; breakfast bacon 13¼ a14c; rib sides 10c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear 11c; dried beef 20c; mess pork $16; lard tierces 10c; half barrels 10¾c; pails 11c per pound.

HAY—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; we quote old bailed $32a35; new $28a30a33 per ton.

POTATOES—Are in a good supply, we note sales in regular way $1 75a2 25 per bushel.

APPLES—So long as the supply exceeds the demand the market will be a dull one; in regard to prices, they remain very uncertain, ranging from $1 00a1 50a2 25 per bushel: as per quality and condition.

ASHES—The market exhibits more firmness; the season for activity is drawing near; we quote nominally as follows: Pots 10c; pearls 12c; nitrats soda 4½c; refined 5c per lb.

ALE—We can report a good trade demand for the various descriptions; India $10 00 per bbl.; $5 50 per half bbl.; X ale $9 00 per bbl; $4 50 per half bbl.; XX ale $10 00 per bbl; $5 00 per half bbl.; Porter $11 00 per bbl; $5 50 per half bbl., with pay for packages extra

FLOUR—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market; dealers report trade lively without any quotable change in prices; we note sales of fair to choice spring wheat at $8 00a8 50; new red $8 50; old $8 75a9 00 per bbl. Rye flour $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—Under more liberal receipts the market was barely so firm, sales were made at a slight decline; we note sales of fair to prime new red at $1 55a1 60; new amber $1 65; no old stock offering at present; the mills are the principal holders. Oats—The market was a quiet one without any change in prices; we quote new at 35c; old mixed 40a40¾c; prime white 42c. Corn—Shelled 59a60c; in elevator at 61c; sales of 1,000 bush ear at 58c. Rye nominal at 80c. Barley nominal at 75a80c per bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 22, 1872.

REMARKS—The market remains unsettled and prices uncertain. One thing appears very evident, the bottom has been reached and prices will advance, the nominal rates for crude at Parker's being $3 10 a3 22, equal to 8¼c per gallon here.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, Parker's			3 15
1,000	"	"	3 20½
1'000	"	"	3 22

REFINED.

The Market seemed weak but was no lower. The following were the asking rates:

Spot	21¾c
August	21¾c
September, 1st half	22c
September, last half	22¼c
October	22½c
November	23c
December	22⅞c

The above for eastern delivery.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is unchanged as relates to prices or demand. City make $1 80; country make $1 73.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, August 21.—The *Herald* says: Market steady but quiet with a good feeling at the close on the Upper Road, which is owing to the small number of calls. On the lower road there was but little doing and the market was weaker. Oil City prices are unchanged. We quote sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,500 bbls	Spot		3 30
500	"	T. P.	3 32
300	"	P. T.	2 27½

LOWER ROAD.

1,500	"	"	$3 25
1,000	"	"	3 40
2,000	"	"	3 25

OIL CITY.

3,000	"	"	3 40
1,000	"	"	3 40

PARKER'S

500	"	"	3 00
500	"	"	3 05
500	"	"	3 00

OIL CITY, August 21.—The market is quiet; ordinary on lower creek $3 25; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 40.

TITUSVILLE, August 21.—Market dull and nothing doing; spot $3 27½.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, PITTSBURGH, Thursday, August 22, 1872.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle this week so far has been heavy of through cattle, and fair of stock intended for sale here. The greater portions of the offerings are of the lower grades and the feeling is not very good on these. Prime cattle are not offering so freely but are pretty well sustained. The receipts for the same time were 4,250 head

Following are the prices which holders are asking for the different grades. Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $7 00; prime 1,300 lbs $ 75 a 6 85; good, 1,200 lbs steers $6 25a 6 50; fair, 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50a5 75; fair, 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00a5 25; common, all weights, $3 50a4 50; stockers, $,50; bulls, $2 50.

HOGS.

The receipts have fallen off; the supply was not in excess of the demand and as the offerings were principally of the better grades pretty much the entire lot was sold out; Yorkers were not offering so freely. Following were the closing rates for the different grades:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 40a5 50
Prime Philadelphia	5 25a5 35
Yorkers	5
Prime Yorkers	4 65a4 85

The receipts were 6,726 head; the shipments for the same time were 7,014 head.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, August 19, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at the railroads centering at the Union Yards footed up some 37 car loads, the greater portion of which came from Ohio and Indiana. Indeed the receipts from Chicago were the smallest since last fall, only some five or six car loads from that place being on sale to-day. Drovers have pretty generally quit Chicago and the best reason we can give is that stock is cheaper elsewhere. In addition to the receipts by railroad there were some fifteen car loads of cattle from the country making not less than from fifty to fifty-four cars or about eleven hundred cattle on sale this morning.

The prices realized for the best stock was considered fair and we heard very little grumbling among those who have this kind on sale. We have a very different story from those who had common stock. The offerings of cattle of inferior grades was the largest for some time past, and the prices realized the poorest of the season. Common and rough grades of cattle were in abundance, a great many more than wanted and butchers who wanted this kind purchased them very low.

The drovers here to-day embraced those from all sections of the country; and we think they went away with a very poor opinion of the market. At least fully 500 head of cattle were left over unsold, part of which went to the country and the balance to East Liberty for wholesale. The following were about the ruling rates:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	$6 75
Prime, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	6 50a6 60
Good, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs	6 25a6 35
Fair, 1,100 to 1,500 lbs	6 00
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 75a5 00
Common	4 00a4 25
Bulls	2 50a3 50

SHEEP.

The run of sheep to-day was very large, there being fully 1,800 head of sheep and lambs on sale this morning. Trade ruled dull and slow, except in the very best grades of lambs, of which there was a fair demand. Good stock sold for fair prices; all other kinds sold bad.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

The Great Remedy for

SCROFULA,

And all diseases of the

BLOOD.

This medicine has been used extensively, and favorably known for the last three years. Has real merit, as those who have used it can testify. Those suffering from Scrofula or other diseases of the blood should certainly give it a trial.

Sole agents for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,

84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circular around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "*JOB MOSES*" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists will endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mwx&t.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in BACK ROOM, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cutch taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. nov5:d&w.

$57.60. AGENTS' PROFITS PER WEEK.

Will prove it or forfeit $560. New articles patented July 18th. Sam les sent free to all. The most useful and saleable articles ever invented, and used by every one. Business light and pleasant; can be done by both male and female Address W. H. CHIDESTER, aug3-4tw 267 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL.

AUDITOR'S LAST NOTICE,

MERTZ' ESTATE.

The creditors of Ph. R. Mertz, deceased, are requested to present their claims to the Auditor, Geo. F. Gillmore, Esq., No. 158 Fourth avenue, before September 20th, 1872. After that date the report will be made out.

aug20-cod3td-4tw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privileges. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars s20-4tw4w

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. te26mw

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE; A PRIVATE COUNSELLOR TO GUIDE. TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, etc.

This is an interesting work of three hundred and fifteen pages, with colored illustrations and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one free of postage for Fifty Cents.

C. WERT, P. O. Box 1,390. Pittsburgh, Pa. aug24-1tw

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of ineffectual or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in temperance, excesses, etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 168 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m; Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps. mar24-lydawly

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms, Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Addre s DR. WHITTIER, 200 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar24-lydawly

DR. A. SLEE,

No. 276 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential.

A. McMaster, M. D., F. R. S

Registered Surgeon of Dominion of Canada, member by delegation of the Canada Medical Association.

Females suffering from chronic diseases of uterine or other organs, requiring special or surgical treatment, will be received every Tuesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street.

SPEEDILY CURED

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness or impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and Special diseases the study of their lives and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefited and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but when possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m, to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. aug15-1yd&w

Cancer! Cancer!

DR. S. MUSSER,

Of Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pa., will warrant to cure all cases of external Cancer, without the use of the knife, simply by an ointment. No pay unless a cure is effected. Office on Main street, Beaver Falls. aug9-1td-1mw

ON MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circular sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. aug12:eo4&w-6m

A Disease with a Thousand Symptoms.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also, to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood. A medicine that, like Hostetter's Bitters, not only tones the stomach, but at the same time controls the liver, produces a regular habit of body, braces the nerves, purifies the fluids, and "ministers to the mind diseased," is therefore the true and only specific for chronic indigestion. Such is the operation of this famous vegetable restorative, not only cures dyspepsia, but also all concomitant and consequences. Moreover, it is invaluable as a preventive of indigestion. No one who chooses to take half a wineglassful of this agreeable appetizer and stomachic habitually three times a day will ever be troubled with oppression after eating, nausea, sour eructations, or any other indication of a want of vigor in the digestive and assimilating organs. The debility and languor superinduced by hot weather are immediately and permanently relieved by the Bitters, and persons who are constitutionally inclined to look upon life "as through a glass, darkly," will be apt to take a brighter and more hopeful view of the situation under the genial influence of this wholesome medicinal stimulant.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rate

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

DR. KEYSER'S PRESCRIPTION

In view of the many wants for trifling ailments which are common in every community, and which have usually been supplied by patent or proprietary medicines, DR. KEYSER, at 167 Liberty street will put them up for any needing such medicines, at a trifling cost, and sure of affording relief.

There are at this time of the year numerous cases of Bowel and Summer Complaints, especially among children, which could be relieved by timely resort to some appropriate remedy, such as Dr. Keyser would be able to furnish from his great Emporium, stored as it is with all the medicines which are known and used in the relief and healing of disease.

The multitude of patent medicines now in use have only been introduced to meet this manifest public want, and people in need of cheap medicine will find it of great advantage to have that want supplied by such a person as Dr. KEYSER, who is abundantly qualified, not only to furnish the best material, but to prescribe intelligently to all who may need such services. Dr. Keyser's office as above stated, at 167 Liberty street.